

SURVEY OF PROGRESS

1961-62

Ministry Of Planning

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Introduction

THE Ministry of Planning takes pleasure in presenting this "Survey of Progress" covering the period of the First Five Year Plan for economic development of the country during the period 1956—1961. The purpose of this "Survey" is to describe progress during the five year period indicating the major obstacles encountered together with steps taken and results in overcoming these obstacles. A statistical appendix provides additional details. Finally, the stage of development attained and the economic situation prevailing at the outset of the Second Five Year Plan period are set forth.

During the preparation of this "Survey" this Ministry has worked closely with other Ministries, Agencies and financial institutions. The facts presented have been obtained from and checked by the agencies concerned. Most of the statements and analyses have been discussed with the responsible authorities of the Ministries and Agencies. Co-operation of foreign experts attached to the Ministry of Planning and other Ministries and Agencies has been enlisted in the preparation of this publication. The Ministry of Planning expresses its gratitude to all who have rendered assistance.

The five-year period under review was a noteworthy one in the history of Afghanistan's economic and social development. To appreciate what happened it is necessary to recall certain conditions that prevailed just prior to this period. Few of the prerequisites for constructing and executing a comprehensive long-range economic Plan were in evidence. Income levels were so low as to severely limit the possibilities of savings and investment. The lack of trained and experienced managerial personnel and skilled and semi-skilled labour was acute. Reliable statistics on population, labour supply, production, trade and income were not available. Finally, the Government itself had no experience in planning and only a handful of people with the basic training needed to engage in the preparation and execution of a major development plan existed.

The non-monetized sector of the economy was hard to reach and difficult to incorporate within the overall framework of national economic goals.

It was intended that through planning the natural resources of the nation would be more effectively used, needed funds would be raised both from internal sources and abroad, and the required personnel would be trained. The Plan appeared as a list of projects fitted into a general framework of goals and objectives.

Agricultural production was mainly directed at self-sufficiency and was concentrated on basic food with some cash crops. Problems of transport, hazards of nature and lack of knowledge of better methods of agricultural practices kept productivity low. In order to increase food and cash crops essential for better living and increased foreign exchange earnings the Plan placed agricultural development at the forefront and called for extension of area under cultivation and raising productivity through better farming.

Industry was mostly in the handicraft stage. For example, total electricity produced in the country was 47.2 million kwh. and coal production amounted to 28,000 tons. Major industries consisted of textiles, machine repair shops, a match factory and handicrafts.

Transportation facilities were primitive. There were no paved roads, bridges were mainly temporary, air transport was practically non-existent and river transport was very limited. The gravel and dirt roads were rendered impassable by any heavy snow or rainfall even between major centres of population.

Education and health facilities were also very limited. The total number of children attending schools was 126,092. There were 52 hospitals and 149 doctors in the whole country.

The Plan aimed to increase incomes and bring about a better standard of living. Implicit goals were reduction of unemployment and under employment, provision of raw material necessary for domestic industry and exports, reduction of inequality of wealth, and spread of social justice. It was also the purpose of the Plan that by extending education facilities, roads, water supply and community development programmes the Plan's benefit would reach low income groups influencing their living standards and attitudes. The Plan also aimed at drawing upon private resources as well as on public means for reaching its objectives.

Experience in Carrying Out the Plan:

Success in executing a development Plan is one of the crucial tests of its merits. The First Five Year Plan passed this test with high marks, even though some significant modifications were necessary during the Plan period.

First priority was accorded to agricultural development with an ambitious programme for irrigation projects to bring new land under cultivation. Subsequently it was decided that in view of the long time and heavy capital investment required to bring new land to a satisfactory state of productivity, the irrigation programme should be curtailed in the First Five Year Plan. On the other hand, the highway construction programme was substantially expanded in recognition of the importance to both agriculture and industry of good highway connecting the principal regions of the country.

Project cost estimates often proved too low and in many cases time schedules were over-optimistic. This was a natural consequence of the decision to get started with a series of development projects even though insufficient pre-investment work had been completed.

The Plans for financing the development programme were accomplished with a rather high degree of success. In fact more financial resources were mobilized than had been estimated. The measures adopted to increase domestic revenue proved effective, although most of the results became evident only toward the end of the period. Domestic revenue increased from Afs. 1.5 billion in the first year to Afs. 2.3 billion in the fifth year. For the five years revenue was 97 per cent of the advance estimates.

Foreign grants and loans far exceeded advance estimates. Ordinary budget expenditures exceeded estimates by 26 per cent. As a result the revenue from domestic sources available for development fell below estimates and considerable bank borrowing was necessitated to keep the development programme going at the rate made possible by the increased level of foreign grants and aid. Total development expenditures of Afs. 8.4 billion were 57 per cent of Government expenditures for all purposes. Borrowing from Da Afghanistan Bank amounted to Afs. 1.32 billion, there was a reduction of Afs. 350 million in Treasury cash balances and foreign loans negotiated totalled Afs. 2.43 billion. The total of foreign loans and grants was Afs. 4.8 billion at the rate of Afs. 20.25 per U.S. dollar.

A large proportion of development expenditures was on projects such as transportation, hydro-electric power, petroleum exploration and education which are basic to economic development, but which do not pay off quickly in terms of increased agricultural or industrial production. Purchasing power was increased substantially by domestic development expenditures. Since there was no general or pronounced upward trend in commodity prices there must have been an increase in available consumer goods and services as a result of increased production and increased imports. There was in fact a substantial increase in consumer goods imports, but agricultural production as well as the output of certain manufactured products, most notably textiles, also increase. These facts indicate that there was an increase in living standards even though no accurate statistical measurements of the increase are available.

Accomplishments by Sectors:

The installed capacity of power plants increased almost threefold and the production of electricity by the end of the Plan reached 127 million kwh. i.e. nearly a five-fold increase. Coal output by the end of the Plan was 66 thousand tons; an increase of 250 per cent. Cement production, a new industry, attained an annual rate of 40 thousand tons.

During the First Plan the production of woollens and silk was organized. The production of cotton fabrics nearly doubled to a level of 27 million metres per annum.

Of the large industrial plants completed during the First Five Year Plan, the following are noteworthy; the Sarobi hydro-power plant of 22,000 kw capacity, the Jabel-Seraj cement plant of over 30,000 tons capacity, the large modern textile plant at Gulbahar with a capacity of 35 million metres of cotton fabric per annum on a one-shift basis, and the silo, flour mill and bakery complex in Kabul.

Electric plants were constructed at Girishk and Khanabad, motor vehicle repair plants at Kandahar and Kabul, a stone-cutting plant at Kabul, a cottonseed processing plant at Kunduz and a fruit processing plant at Kandahar. New equipment was installed at the Pul-i-Khumri textile plant.

Large scale geological investigations and prospecting for oil and gas have been carried out in the north of Afghanistan. This resulted in the discovery of considerable deposits of natural gas, the reserves being estimated at approximately 60 million cu.m.

Construction of almost 2,000 kms of modern motor roads with concrete and asphalt surfaces was undertaken during the First Plan period. This included the key sectors of the gigantic semi-circle of roads from Qizil-Qala via Kunduz, Pul-i-Khumri, Jabel-Seraj, Kabul, Kandahar, and Herat to Torghundi, a distance of 1,573 kms, with main offshoots towards neighbouring countries.

During the years of the First Plan subgrade, artificial structures, and broken stone or gravel bedding were completed on 774 kms and about 500 kms have been asphalted or concreted. In addition, Kabul streets have been asphalted and various local roads improved or constructed.

During the First Plan work on modern international airports reached a stage such that they were usable at Kandahar and Kabul, and airports of local importance in other towns of the country were completed. The first stage of the modern river port at Qizil-Qala on the Amu-Darya was completed.

A number of modern telephone and telegraph communication lines linking the main industrial and population centres of the country were completed and considerable work was done on the development of Kabul Radio facilities.

In the field of agriculture there were significant achievements in irrigation development. The Kargha Dam was erected with domestic resources. Steps were taken to improve plant protection and animal disease control. More productive and disease resistant seeds of various agricultural crops were imported for distribution among farmers. Work was done on the improvement of livestock and poultry breeds.

It should be noted, however, that the programme outlined in the First Five Year Plan for the development of agriculture has not all been carried out, and the level of agricultural development in the country is still low. Only 56 per cent of the land suitable for cultivation in the country is still annually, cultivated, the remainder is not cultivated, due mainly to shortage of water for irrigation. The yields of agricultural crops and productivity in animal husbandry are still low.

Aerial photography of the whole country was completed, and the work of preparing

base maps was well advanced.

There was solid progress during the years of the First Plan in the development of public education and health. The number of village schools by the end of the Plan was 788, i.e. more than double the number at the beginning, and the number of students had increased by 169 per cent. The number of primary schools increased by 53 per cent and the number of students by 70 per cent. The number of students in middle schools increased by 144 per cent, the number of students in high schools (lycees) by 168 per cent and the number at Kabul University by 127 per cent.

The number of medical personnel almost doubled. The number of beds, laboratories, X-ray clinics and pharmacies increased to a considerable extent which resulted in essential improvement of medical services. Active control of contagious diseases was started.

Outlook at the end of the Plan:

The preparation and execution of the First Five Year Plan was a new venture and a severe test of the ability and determination of the Government and our people to work together in a concerted effort to improve economic and social conditions while establishing the groundwork for a better future. The success of the undertaking developed a new sense of confidence in the ability of the nation to improve and strengthen its economic position. Even more important this experience provided the best possible practical training in economic planning and plan administration. Not all of the experience was good and mistakes were made as is inevitable in all human undertakings, especially if they are bold and pioneering. It is the willingness to recognize mistakes and draw lessons from them that provides the promise of better results in the future. This the Government is determined to do.

In assessing the more material and tangible assets accumulated during the First Five Year Plan it is appropriate to start with the large number of persons trained at various levels and in many subjects in both domestic institutions and abroad. Our personnel resources to be drawn upon in the Second Five Year Plan are vastly greater than when the First Plan was undertaken.

When the Plan was prepared it was recognized that considerable time would be required to get many of the larger projects started. This was in fact what happened. It was only in the fourth year that a rapid acceleration of the rate of expenditures and construction began. In the fifth year there was a 50 per cent increase over the fourth year in the expenditure rate. As a consequence, at the end of the Plan period, there was a large carryover of projects in progress. The Second Five Year Plan provides for the completion of most of these projects and a beginning of the realization of benefits from them. Most of the increased production that will result from the development achieved under the First Plan will come during the Second Plan period and in later years. While many new projects will undoubtedly be started under the Second Plan, in the early years at least a large portion of the resources available for development will be necessarily be devoted to the completion of projects already started.

Fortunately the new revenue measures of the First Plan began to result in large revenue increases in the fourth and fifth years when the requirements of the projects were also increasing. Thus one of the achievements of the First Plan was to bring public revenue to this new high level. In the Second Plan period revenues resulting from these measures adopted during the First Plan should continue to increase with the expansion of production and trade regardless of any new revenue measures that may be adopted.

The pace at which the development programme proceeded necessitated considerable borrowing from the Afghanistan Bank. While no serious inflationary effects were observed, it became evident that caution would be necessary in the future, and that new revenue measures might be necessary to maintain a desirable rate of growth in the development programme.

(v)

Since most of the increased production was consumed within the country rather than being exported while imports were increasing, there was a substantial and growing deficit in the trade balance which was financed mainly by foreign grants and loans. This called attention to the fact that for the longer run attention should be directed toward the expansion of exports.

In general, the economic position at the end of the First Five Year Plan period was favourable. Most of the investment that had been made in the development of human and material resources was of a fundamental, long-run character. The stage was prepared for making a Second Five Year Plan with experience to draw upon and with the confidence derived from past success as a stimulus.

CHAPTER I

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Agriculture, in Afghanistan, has to satisfy the following basic requirements of development:

- (a) Increased food production for a growing population;
- (b) Increased supplies of raw materials for an expanding industry; and
- (c) Larger exports abroad to earn foreign exchange.

These needs are bound to grow, in magnitude and urgency, in the coming years. As a result of the extension of preventive and curative medicine Afghanistan's population will increase at a rate faster than before. Food production has to keep pace with the growth of population and the inevitable urbanisation which comes in the wake of development. Again, the demand for agricultural raw materials, from domestic industry as well as for export abroad, will be particularly heavy in future years. Industrialisation will be seriously retarded if agricultural production fails to keep abreast of these developments.

Rise of national and per capita income will put a further strain on the agricultural resources of the country. Dietetic habits of the people will change with rising personal incomes.

Conscious of the importance of agriculture, the First Five Year Plan accorded high priority to its development. Realising that the core of the problem was greater production, the Plan recommended measures of an extensive and intensive character, which can be grouped as under:

- (a) Measures for enlarging the arable area, mainly through extension and improvement of irrigation facilities and reclamation; and
- (b) Measures designed to raise yields by means of crop and animal protection against pests and diseases, improved techniques and fertilisers.

For various reasons including lack of statistical data and adequate experience of programming techniques, the Plan could not prescribe any co-ordinated targets of agricultural production. Nor could it, for the same reasons, spell out concrete measures for agricultural development. Its main objective was to indicate, very broadly, the general needs and requirements in the agricultural sector and the potentialities which existed for further growth.

I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

With the establishment of the Ministry of Planning, the agricultural plan was subjected to a close scrutiny along with other sectoral programmes. The Ministry, consistent with the resources that were then at its disposal, worked out concrete measures for agricultural development within the general framework of the Plan. These measures can be grouped as under:

- (1) Training of personnel;
- (2) Guidance and assistance to farmers for better and increased production;
- (3) Agricultural research and experimentation;
- (4) Improved seeds;
- (5) Plant and animal protection against pests and diseases;
- (6) Orchards and nurseries;
- (7) Sericulture;
- (8) Poultry;
- (9) Forestry;
- (10) Animal husbandry; and
- (11) Irrigation.

1. Training of Personnel:

In view of the acute shortage of trained personnel, the agricultural plan gave high priority to agricultural education and training. While the training of personnel for the overall requirements of the First Five Year Plan was part of the educational plan, the Ministry of Agriculture also undertook training of personnel appropriate for its own needs. The training imparted had a practical bias, and was oriented to the immediate requirements of agricultural development.

A veterinary school was established in the second year of the Plan and courses on extension, statistics, apiary, sericulture, poultry keeping, and horticulture were started under the auspices of the Agriculture Ministry. The number of students attending the training courses rose from 27 in the first year to 251 in the fifth year of the Plan; the corresponding figures for students sent abroad respectively being 26 and 47.

The Plan emphasised the need of employing foreign experts for the purpose of training national personnel. By the end of the Plan, 55 foreign experts were working in different positions.

2. Guidance and Assistance to Farmers:

(i) Extension Services:

Obsolete implements and inefficient farming practices have been responsible for the stagnation of Afghanistan's agriculture. The Plan therefore laid the greatest emphasis on the introduction of better and scientific techniques and on their adoption by farmers. As this objective could not be achieved by force, an agency was needed to teach modern techniques and improved practices to the farmers. Extension Service, thus, became an important part of the programme of agricultural development.

Until the third year of the Plan, different units of the Ministry of Agriculture were responsible for extension work in their respective fields. This system was found ineffective and wasteful; therefore, an Extension Department was set up in the Ministry which brought all the extension services under one centralised control.

The Extension Department started building up the extension organisation which meant training of extension agents and organising of centres where farmers would

be shown improved methods on demonstration plots. The number of extension centres and demonstration plots organised during the Plan period were as follows:

	1956/57	1957-58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	Total
Extension centres ...	—	—	8	12	18	38
Demonstration plots ...	—	—	18	60	95	173

In the beginning progress was slow due to the small number of extension agents who could be trained with the teaching staff available. Extension work was however enlarged from the fourth year, when a new directorate of extension was opened in the agriculturally important Province of Kataghan. Demonstrations were given on improved varieties of wheat, corn and alfalfa in the Kataghan area. In the Kabul area, use of fertilisers and better methods of irrigation were propagated.

Due to the lack of personnel, it has not so far been possible to undertake a survey of the farm area practising improved techniques demonstrated but it is understood that some success has been achieved in this direction.

(ii) Chemical Fertilisers:

Demonstrations were given in the use of chemical fertilisers in the Kataghan province. Experimental trials in the application of fertilisers to wheat were made, with good results, in certain regions. The use of fertilisers on farmers' fields was, however, on a limited scale and no fertilisers were sold or distributed to farmers during the first two years of the Plan. A total of 684 tons of fertilisers was sold to the farmers during the last three years of the Plan.

(iii) Agricultural Credit:

The Plan stressed the desirability of providing financial assistance to the farmers at appropriate times. The Agricultural Bank was instrumental in providing credit to the farmers. The Bank opened supply stores for fertilisers, insecticides, sprayers, improved implements etc. with a view to encouraging the farmers to adopt improved techniques of farming.

(iv) Bonuses for outstanding performance:

In accordance with the recommendation of the Plan that suitable monetary incentives in the form of rewards and prizes be given to the farmers for increasing production and for adopting improved farming practices, bonuses amounting to Af. 1.4 million were given to deserving farmers and livestock owners during the Plan period.

3. Agricultural Research and Experimentation:

Agricultural research was one of the basic programmes for agricultural development. The Plan outlined a comprehensive programme of research which comprised the following:

- Research on the special problems of cultivation of cotton, beetroot and sugarcane;
- Research on problems of animal husbandry (Karakul and merino sheep) and sericulture;
- Research on the technological aspects of cotton and wool (length and resistance of fibres);
- Research on problems of mechanisation; and
- Research on plant and animal diseases.

The Plan hoped that the benefits of research will be made available to the farming community.

A number of research centres and laboratories were established during the Plan period. These included soil

chemistry laboratory (1), vaccine laboratory (1), poultry farm (1), dairy farm (1), sheep breeding stations (2), artificial insemination centres (3), plant research farms (5), plant protection laboratories (4), animal clinics (4), sericulture stations (7) and apiary stations (9).

Throughout the Plan period, extensive research was undertaken to solve some of the basic problems concerning the cultivation of different crops including fodder and animal diseases. An idea of the research work done at the Plant Research Farms can be had from the following:

Crop	Number of types tested
Wheat	521
Other cereals	197
Vegetables	160
Cotton	9
Sugarbeet	5
Sugarcane	7
Chinese tobacco	3

4. Improved Seeds:

Distribution and multiplication of improved seeds was an important component of the programme for agriculture development. The Plan recommended the establishment of seed farms and the distribution of improved varieties of seeds to farmers.

Improved seeds distributed to farmers were responsible for higher yields under wheat, corn, and cotton. In the case of wheat, improved varieties were imported from abroad and 10,000 tons of Russian seed were distributed in the northern provinces in the fourth year of the Plan. Similarly, 80 tons of Nebred wheat were distributed to farmers in the last two years of the Plan.

A high yielding American variety of corn was also introduced and distributed during the Plan period. Better seeds distributed by the Cotton Company were one of the major factors responsible for the higher yields of cotton.

The following table sums up the achievements in this particular field:

Distribution of seeds, seedlings and saplings during the Plan period

Nebred wheat (tons)	80
Hybrid corn (tons)	3.5
Vegetable seedlings (Number '000)	400
Saplings: Fruit and	
Fruitless trees (No. '000)	251

5. Plant and Animal Protection:

The Plan laid great emphasis on protecting plants and animals against diseases. In the field of plant protection, the most noteworthy achievement was the spraying of fruit trees described in a subsequent section of this chapter. More than a million fruit trees were sprayed and dusted every year against pests and diseases. More than 20,000 hectares of cotton fields were

sprayed against pests. Anti-locust operations were carried out on more than half-a-million hectares of land. Also wheat seeds were treated against pests.

Measures taken for combating animal diseases will be found in the section dealing with animal husbandry.

6. Orchards and Nurseries:

In order to improve fruit production, four experimental orchards were established; three near Kabul and one in Jalalabad. Progress was also shown in other experimental farms and stations. At Aliabad Farm seeds of apple, pine, apricot, and cypress were planted. At Gozargah Farm apricot stones and seeds of acacia, cypress and jasmine were sown. At Gulbagha station jalgosa (pine) seeds were sown and 800 apricot and apple trees were grafted. At Baghlan Farm a number of fruit trees and ornamental trees were planted. The nurseries of the Ministry of Agriculture grew a large number of trees and plants for distribution.

7. Sericulture:

Sericulture has been practised in Afghanistan since ancient times; its dry climate being ideal for the mulberry tree and the silk-worm alike. Modernisation is the crying need of this industry.

During the Plan period, considerable progress was made in introducing better methods of sericulture. Better silk-worm eggs and improved varieties of grafted mulberry trees were distributed to the farmers. A number of sericulture stations were established in the provinces of Kabul, Parwan, Panjsheer, Nangarhar, Ghazni, Badakhshan and Kandahar, where silk-worms were produced in large quantities.

About 15,000 grafted mulberry plants and 28,000 tins of silk-worm eggs (each tin weighing 12 grams) were distributed to the farmers during the Plan period.

8. Poultry

Poultry keeping is an important subsidiary occupation and source of income for the farmer. The Plan's recommendations for poultry development centred on the improvement of breeds and their multiplication.

Substantial progress was made towards the achievement of the above mentioned goal of the Plan. A poultry centre was established at Beni Hissar, near Kabul, where a large number of eggs, chickens and ducks of improved varieties were produced for distribution to farmers.

9. Forests:

Forests, according to incomplete data, occupy an area of one million hectares. Deforestation has been going on in Afghanistan for centuries and what at one time were extensive forests have now been reduced to scattered bushy stands. Until recently, no organised effort was made to prevent the destruction of forests and to replenish what man had so wantonly taken away from them.

The depletion of forests has aggravated the fuel problem (even now wood remains the largest source of heat for domestic use), and led to serious erosion and flooding, to the great detriment of agriculture. The immediate and pressing task is to protect the existing forests, by safeguarding against encroachment and by introducing scientific methods of forest exploitation. The Plan addressed itself principally to this basic task of cutting current losses, and recommended that the Mandahir forest in the southern province be declared

an experimental forest and exploited with modern equipment and technique. It also suggested the institution of a proper training programme for foresters and government personnel.

The principal activities in respect of forest development during the Plan period were plantation of trees, grafting of olive trees and conversion of waste land into forests; actual achievement being:

Trees planted ('000)	...	...	889
Grafting of olive trees ('000)	...	...	11
Production of Jalalabad eucalyptus nursery ...	...	...	...
('000 trees)			300
Waste land converted into forests (hectares)			60

Moreover, afforestation on modern lines was undertaken in certain regions of the country (e.g. Maimana) and certain forests, particularly the pistachio forests in the Herat province, were put under custody. Important investigations were also initiated to study certain technical aspects of forest growth.

10. Animal Husbandry:

Animal husbandry is an important occupation of the agricultural population of Afghanistan, and its contribution to national income is known to be substantial. According to information collected by the Ministry of Finance for purposes of taxation, livestock population at the end of the Plan comprised as follows:

	1960/61 (in million heads of cattle)
1. Horses	0.28
2. Mules and bullocks	0.02
3. Cattle	2.70
4. Goats	1.40
5. Arabic sheep	15.50
6. Karakul sheep	4.70
7. Camels	0.34
8. Donkeys	1.30

The Plan devoted considerable attention to animal husbandry and recommended a number of steps for the solution of the difficulties which in the past had been retarding progress in this important sector of the economy. The main recommendations of the Plan were as follows:

(a) Prevention of animal diseases

Disease is the greatest scourge of the livestock owner in Afghanistan. Roughly twenty per cent die every year of contagious and non-contagious diseases. Incidence of death is even higher in the case of sheep and there have been occasions when one-third or more of the total flock was wiped out. The Plan therefore gave the highest priority to the prevention of animal diseases, and recommended mass inoculation of animals against known diseases. It also suggested the establishment of veterinary centres and dispensaries for the treatment of diseased animals.

(b) Improved breeding

The Plan recommended artificial insemination for improving livestock breeds. It particularly emphasised the propagation of the merino sheep by suitable cross-breeding of some of the local strains. Similar measures

were suggested for the improvement of the karakul breeds.

(c) Range management

Due to the increasing pressure of population there has been an increasing diversion of pasture land to dry farming (wheat). Also, the better grasses and edible shrubs have been killed off and the flocks have to subsist on poorer species. The Plan therefore recommended a proper range management for the development of pastoral resources in different regions of the country.

The Ministry of Agriculture have expended considerable effort on preventive measures for the control of animal diseases. About 3.8 million animals were inoculated while another 78,000 were treated at veterinary dispensaries. Insecticides and chemicals were distributed (or sold) to livestock owners. Simultaneously, general and horse vaccines were produced in large quantities and administered in the affected areas. Vaccine against liver fluke which takes heavy toll of sheep every year, was distributed to farmers, at a nominal fee.

Artificial insemination centres were opened in Kabul, Kataghan and Mazar-i-Sharif for the improvement of livestock breeds. A total of 7,635 cows and 600 sheep were treated at these centres during the Plan period. For improving the sheep stock, Ghilzai rams were distributed to sheep owners.

A series of measures were taken in the interest of the karakul sheep. Provision was made for good dipping tanks, vaccination and distribution of liver fluke capsules. For selective breeding, a centre with 1,600 sheep was established at Pose Eshan in the third year of the Plan. In Kataghan, shepherds were given a practical training course in animal husbandry.

The Ministry took effective measures for preventing encroachment on pasture lands. Simultaneously, it took steps for the provision of better and increased fodder. An improved buffalo strain of alfalfa was introduced in some areas, and trials were made for evolving a variety of grass which would give higher yields and also be resistant to cold and drought. For improving the yield of alfalfa, inoculation of seeds with legume bacteria was introduced in the Kabul area.

11. Irrigation:

Water, next to soil, is the most widely used natural resource in Afghanistan. There are vast tracks of cultivable land in different parts of the country which have not been brought under the plough due to the scarcity of water. Irrigation is, therefore, the *sine qua non* of agricultural development in Afghanistan.

It is estimated that two-thirds of the annual cropped area is irrigated, rivers being the largest source of water. According to one estimate, of the total irrigated area of 5.3 million hectares in 1961, about 3.4 million hectares were irrigated by rivers, and the balance by 'Karez' and natural springs. Most of the irrigation water is obtained by diverting water from natural streams into canals which convey it directly to the lands.

Apart from the primary task of bringing water to new lands, an irrigation development programme in Afghanistan has to contend with several problems arising from the mountainous terrain of the country, traditional practices of irrigation, uncontrolled and inequitable distribution of irrigation water, and loss from seepage, waste and other causes. Canals are often intercepted by a number of mountain creeks or drain outlets. During floods, freshets, are apt to discharge large quantities of sand and gravel into the canals, thus leading

to clogging and canal breaches. As a result irrigation is interrupted causing great damage to standing crops. Again, the commonly used method of diverting water from rivers into canals is to construct temporary draining dikes extending into the main stream to cut off and turn part of the flow into the canal. These dikes are built of sticks, reed grass and stone after the spring floods every year, and due to their temporary nature, are subject to frequent failures during the irrigation season. The maintenance of the diversion structures at the heads of the main canals is therefore of major importance.

Irrigation projects included in the Plan fall into two main categories:

- (a) Large projects intended to bring new land under cultivation. These are undertaken by the Helmand Valley Authority and the Ministry of Public Works; and
- (b) Improvement of existing canals for better supply of water. This is the direct responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The irrigation programme originally included construction of several large dams and canals, but subsequent scrutiny revealed that some of the proposed works were either far too large for the resources of the country, or involved long gestation periods, or were not strictly justified on the basis of expected benefits. The programme had therefore to be revised so as to concentrate on the following three major projects only:

(a) Nangarhar (Jalalabad) Canal: This canal is one of the important irrigation works of the country. It will be about 74 Km long, including about 10 Km of tunnels, and on completion will irrigate about 25,000 hectares of new land and provide improved and regulated water supply to about 7,000 hectares of existing irrigated lands. In addition, a hydro power plant of about 11,000 kw capacity is also proposed.

The total cost of the project, which, according to preliminary estimates, had been put down at Afs. 258.8 million (or \$8 million), is estimated at Afs. 2,005.8 million (or about \$62 million).

The construction of the canal was taken in hand in the third year of the Plan. A number of secondary structures, including official and residential buildings, have been completed and work in laying the foundation of the hydro plant and the tunnels was started during the First Plan. About 36 per cent of the total estimated cost has so far been expended.

The project is scheduled to be completed in the third year of the Second Five Year Plan (1964).

(b) Sardeh Dam: Situated at a height of 1,023 metres above sea level, about 40 Km south-east of Ghazni, the dam will be 30 metres high with a reservoir capacity of 60 million cubic metres. It is designed to irrigate 15,000 hectares of new land.

The cost of the project originally estimated at Afs. 70.8 million (\$2.5 million) is put down at Afs. 186.6 million (or \$5.8 million).

The project was taken in hand in the third year of the Plan. A fairly large proportion of construction of secondary structures, residential buildings and repairs of the road to Ghazni has been completed. Work has been commenced on the construction of the dam wall, concreting, etc. About 22 per cent of the total estimated cost was expended during the First Five Year Plan.

The project is scheduled to be completed during the Second Five Year Plan.

(c) Kargha Dam: This project, which was taken in

hand earlier than the Plan, was included in the Plan some time in the course of its first year. It was completed in the fifth year of the Plan.

The dam, situated about 10 Km from Kabul, is 30 metres high and its reservoir has a capacity of 14 million cubic metres. It is designed to supply water to Kabul city and, in addition, irrigate about 3,000 hectares of agricultural land.

The programme for improvement of existing canals included the following:

1. The Adjmir and Archi Canals: These two canals irrigate about 12,000 and 20,000 hectares respectively. The purpose of improvement in both cases was to reduce to the minimum, if not totally eliminate, irrigation interruptions due to breaches caused by floods. Part of the construction work, most of it of an anti-flood character, was completed during the Plan period. On the Adjmir, excessive flood water is now being channelled back into the river or other flood drains by spillway structures.

On the Archi, most of the major protection works have largely been completed.

2. The Shia Silatak and the Abdul Khel Canals—The Abdul Khel Canal has been under a constant threat of erosion from the Konar River. Improvement works completed during the Plan period have removed this danger by combining Abdul Khel with the Salatak

which is situated at a higher level. As a result, the capacity of the canal has also been enlarged by about 3,000 hectares.

3. The Sherwan Canal: This canal provides water to 20,000 hectares in the important cotton area in the North. Survey of the canal was partly completed, and an improvement plan is now being prepared.

Survey of Land and Water Resources:

With the assistance of the United Nations Special Fund, a comprehensive survey of land and water resources of the country was started in the fifth year of the Plan. The main purpose of the project is the collection of data on the land and water potential of the major river basins including the Kunduz, Kokcha, Kabul, Harirud, Farah and some of the more important minor rivers. The Survey will include hydrographic studies such as river flow measurements, correlation of rainfall data, topographical and geological studies, general water management plans, soil surveys, land classification and land use studies.

The Survey, when completed, will be a landmark in the annals of agricultural development of Afghanistan. To date, field survey of Farah Rud has been completed, and reports are under preparation.

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The following table sums up the position of cropped area and production during the Plan period:*

Group	Area ('000 hectares)				
	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
Foodgrains	3205 (100)	3226 (101)	3248 (101)	3268 (102)	3290 (103)
Commercial crops	182 (100)	207 (114)	221 (121)	216 (119)	221 (121)
Fruits	55 (100)	55 (100)	60 (109)	60 (109)	60 (109)
Vegetables	95 (100)	100 (105)	100 (105)	100 (105)	100 (105)

Group	Production ('000 tons)				
	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
Foodgrains	3449 (100)	3250 (94)	3544 (103)	3622 (105)	3676 (107)
Commercial crops	137 (100)	153 (112)	176 (128)	186 (136)	193 (141)
Fruits	248 (100)	248 (100)	270 (108)	250 (101)	305 (123)
Vegetables	475 (100)	500 (105)	500 (105)	450 (95)	500 (105)

(Figures in brackets are indices: 1956/57=100)

It will be seen that excepting production of foodgrains during the second year of the Plan, all the crops showed an upward trend in both area and production. The largest increase took place in the case of commercial crops which registered a rise of 21 per cent in area

and 41 per cent in production. Production of fruits recorded an increase of about 23 per cent against a 9 per cent increase in area. Vegetables showed a proportionate increase of 5 per cent in both area and production.

*In view of the deficiencies of statistical reporting, figures reproduced in this chapter are more in the nature of intelligent estimates. It should also be added that they do not include area and production in the Helmand Valley.

Against the increase in area of 3 per cent, production of foodgrains showed a rise of 7 per cent.

The upward trends of area and production point to the effectiveness of the different programmes for agricultural development.

Foodgrains:

The following table shows the trend of area and production of foodcrops during the Plan period.

			Area ('000 hectares)				
Crop	...	...	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
Wheat	...	...	2200 (100)	2204 (100)	2212 (101)	2218 (101)	2230 (101)
Corn	...	...	480 (100)	490 (102)	495 (103)	500 (104)	500 (104)
Barley	...	...	325 (100)	330 (102)	336 (103)	343 (106)	350 (108)
Rice	...	...	200 (100)	202 (101)	205 (103)	207 (104)	210 (105)
Total	...	...	3205 (100)	3226 (101)	3248 (101)	3268 (102)	3290 (103)

			Production ('000 tons)				
Wheat	...	...	2200 (100)	1983 (90)	2234 (102)	2240 (102)	2279 (104)
Corn	...	...	624 (100)	627 (100)	644 (103)	700 (112)	700 (112)
Barley	...	...	325 (100)	337 (104)	357 (110)	369 (114)	378 (116)
Rice	...	...	300 (100)	303 (101)	309 (103)	313 (104)	319 (106)
Total	...	...	3449 (100)	3250 (94)	3544 (103)	3622 (105)	3376 (107)

(Figures in brackets are indices: 1956/57=100).

Foodgrains as a group showed an increase of 3 per cent in area and 7 per cent in production. It is understood that bad weather was responsible for the low production in the second year of the Plan. It should, however, be pointed out that, on the whole, production increased more than area during the Plan period.

Wheat: Taking individual crops, production of wheat (which is the principal crop and forms the staple diet of the vast majority) showed an increase of 4 per cent against an area increase of 1 per cent in the fifth year of the Plan. The following figures of yield per hectare would suggest that extension of irrigation facilities and anti-pest measures contributed to greater efficiency of production in the last year of the Plan:

			Average yield per hectare (Metric tons)
1956/57	...	...	1.00
1957/58	...	...	0.89
1958/59	...	...	1.00
1959/60	...	...	1.00
1960/61	...	...	1.02

Wheat production failed to match demand which necessitated imports from abroad. A total quantity of 243,000 tons of wheat was imported during the Plan period. This served to prevent a rise in food prices and increase in cost of living which would have followed in the absence of imports.

Corn: Corn is used both for human and animal consumption. Area and production increased by 4 and 12 per cent respectively. The large increase of production of corn during the last two years of the Plan was due to a combination of factors including good weather and success of the various programmes for increasing agricultural production. The following figures of average yield also confirm that conclusion:

			Average yield per hectare (Metric tons)
1956/57	...	...	1.30
1957/58	...	...	1.28
1958/59	...	...	1.30
1959/60	...	...	1.40
1960/61	...	...	1.40

Barley: Performance was exceptionally good in the case of barley. Against area increase of 8 per cent, production rose by 16 per cent in the fifth year of the Plan. The following figures show average yield during the Plan period:

			Average yield per hectare (Metric tons)
1956/57	...	...	1.00
1957/58	...	...	1.02
1958/59	...	...	1.06
1959/60	...	...	1.07
1960/61	...	...	1.08

Rice: Rice is the staple diet in certain parts of the country. Increase of area (5 per cent) and production (6) were about equal. As will be observed from the following figures, average yield per acre remained practically constant during the last three years of the Plan.

		Yield per hectare (Metric tons)
1956/57	...	1.50
1957/58	...	1.50
1958/59	...	1.51
1959/60	...	1.51
1960/61	...	1.52

Commercial Crops:

Commercial crops are of crucial importance to Afghanistan's economy, and serve the dual purpose of providing raw materials to the industry and earning foreign exchange. Cotton, for example, is a leading export commodity and at the same time feeds the textile industry.

The following table shows the trends of area and production during the plan period:

			Area ('000 hectares)				
			1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
Cotton	...	...	37 (100)	62 (168)	66 (178)	60 (162)	65 (176)
Sugarbeet	...	...	4 (100)	4 (106)	4 (100)	4 (114)	4 (114)
Sugarcane	...	...	2 (100)	1 (50)	2 (100)	2 (120)	2 (120)
Oilseeds	...	...	140 (100)	140 (100)	150 (107)	150 (107)	150 (107)
Total	...	...	182 (100)	207 (114)	221 (121)	216 (119)	221 (121)

			Production ('000 tons)				
Cotton (raw)	...	...	22 (100)	44 (200)	53 (241)	47 (214)	54 (245)
Sugarbeet	...	...	35 (100)	37 (106)	35 (100)	44 (126)	44 (126)
Sugarcane	...	...	38 (100)	30 (79)	38 (100)	45 (118)	45 (118)
Oilseeds	...	...	42 (100)	42 (100)	50 (119)	50 (119)	50 (119)
Total	...	...	137 (100)	153 (112)	176 (128)	186 (136)	193 (141)

(Figures in brackets are indices: 1956/57=100)

The large overall increases in area and production of commercial crops which were noted earlier, accord with the emphasis placed on their extension during the Plan period.

Cotton: Area and production of cotton rose by 75 per cent and 145 per cent respectively. It should however be pointed out that, due to bad weather, cotton crop of 1956-57 (which has been taken as base for computation of indices) was rather poor. Consequently, the high performance in the fifth year is, to some extent, exaggerated. Normal yield of raw cotton is understood to be about 0.700 metric tons per hectare.

Average yield of cotton during the Plan period was as follows:

		Average yield of raw cotton per hectare (In metric tons)
1956/57	...	0.600
1957/58	...	0.700
1958/59	...	0.800
1959/60	...	0.780
1960/61	...	0.830

Despite these achievements, cotton production failed to reach the targets fixed by the Plan. These were as follows:

Targets ('000 tons)

1956/57	...	60
1957/58	...	75
1958/59	...	105
1959/60	...	126
1960/61	...	150

The failure to achieve the Plan targets is attributed to several factors. Weather in 1956/57 was extremely bad for the crop. Secondly, lands planned for reclamation and cotton cultivation, could not be brought under the plough. Thirdly, fullest use was not made of the extension services for improving techniques. Finally, effective steps were not taken to provide the necessary incentives to the farmers for extending cotton cultivation. The procurement price of raw cotton which the cotton company paid to the farmers, it is alleged, was not remunerative. At the same time, the opportunity cost of cotton cultivation was quite high.

Sugarbeet and Sugarcane: These two crops feed the sugar industry. Sugarbeet, grown mostly in the

northern part, feeds the sugar factory in Baghlan; while sugarcane, cultivated in a relatively small area around Jalalabad in the east, was required by the plant located in the same place which, due to obsolescence, had to close down in the third year of the Plan. Due to the shortage of raw materials, the Baghlan plant has had to work at less than its installed capacity. The Plan drew attention to this basic problem of the sugar industry but did not recommend any target for sugarbeet and sugarcane. It suggested research, improvement of techniques and anti-pest measures for improving yields.

Against an area increase of 14 per cent, production of sugarbeet rose by about 26 per cent. Sugarcane production increased by 18 per cent at the end of the Plan. As will be seen from the following figures average yield of sugarbeet and sugarcane rose in the last two years of the Plan (The apparently high yield of sugarcane during the second year is deceptive and the result of rounding of figures.)

		Average yield per hectare (in metric tons)	
		Sugarbeet	Sugarcane
1956/57	...	8.75	19.00
1957/58	...	9.25	30.00
1958/59	...	8.75	19.00
1959/60	...	11.00	22.50
1960/61	...	11.00	22.50

Oilseeds:

The most important oilseeds of Afghanistan are cotton seed, sesame and linseed, and are produced mainly in the northern part of the country. Oilseeds are also exported abroad.

Against an area increase of 7 per cent, production rose by 19 per cent in the fifth year of the Plan. Average yield remained practically constant during the Plan period.

Fruits:

Afghanistan is known for her fruits. Fruit exports account for about one-third of the total foreign exchange earnings of the country. Internally, fruits form an important part of the diet, provide employment to a large section of the agricultural population, and also contribute to the revenues of the government.

Primitiveness is the outstanding characteristic of the fruit industry in Afghanistan. Planting, picking, drying, assortment and packing are all very outmoded, and facilities by way of refrigeration and proper marketing are far too inadequate. As a result of these deficiencies, the return to the grower is less than what he could or should receive. The disorganised nature of marketing is often responsible for cutthroat competition among the exporters and loss of income to them personally and to the public exchequer.

The Plan took a very serious view of the deficiencies of the fruit industry and recommended a series of measures for their rectification, the more important of which are summed up below:

- Improved techniques of horticulture—The Plan suggested better seeds and plants and the import of saplings from abroad. It laid particular emphasis on combating pests and insects which had become almost endemic, gravely affecting output and its quality.

- Improved marketing and reorganisation of the fruit trade—The Plan suggested the organisation of co-operatives and corporations for handling the fruit trade, and the establishment of selling agencies in foreign markets. It recommended the grant of long-term credit and foreign exchange, on more favourable terms, to these institutions for such purposes as the purchase of machinery, cold storage and refrigeration, air-conditioned transport, etc. The Plan particularly recommended improved methods of sorting, standardisation and packing. It also recommended the establishment of a workshop for producing tin cans for the fruit industry.

- Experimental stations and fumigation centres.

The Plan suggested the following yearly targets for fruit exports abroad:

Fresh fruits	...	25,000 tons
Dry fruits	...	30,000 tons

The principal achievement of the Plan for the development of the fruit industry was an intensive campaign to combat powdery mildew of grapes which has been threatening the grape crop for quite some time. As a result of this campaign, production of grapes, in the covered areas, increased by more than fifty per cent. Measures were also taken against webworm attacks on almonds and peaches.

Olive trees grow wild in certain parts of the country. In order to develop olive industry grafting of foreign varieties on local ones was tried with encouraging results.

Production of fruits more than doubled during the Plan period, against an area increase of 20 per cent. This achievement is attributed mainly to anti-pest measures noted earlier.

Vegetables:

Vegetables are mainly consumed internally. With the rise in the standard of living and national efforts to achieve a balanced diet, the demand for vegetables, particularly in urban centres, is likely to rise very substantially. As in the case of fruits, vegetable growing and marketing are not well-organised.

Area and production of vegetables showed an increase of a little more than 5 per cent by the end of the Plan.

Karakul:

Karakul skins are an important item of export. Until a decade ago, Afghan karakuls enjoyed an overwhelming supremacy in the world markets. In recent years, however, U.S.S.R. and South Africa, thanks to their scientific methods of breeding, have become serious competitors.

The problems facing karakul industry in Afghanistan can be listed as under:

- Sound breeding practices in order to attain the attributes which characterise good quality pelts.
- Prevention of avoidable losses by the control of sheep diseases. And
- Supply of adequate nutrients to the sheep, which includes adequate water supply, improved pastures and supplementary feeding throughout the year.

- (d) Methods of salting, cleaning and drying the skins are far too inefficient and there is no proper grading of pelts. To reduce costs of transportation (most of the skins are now air-freighted out of the country), pelts should be prepared in a manner which reduces their weight.
- (e) A proper price policy is necessary which, on the one hand, will be remunerative to the producer, and, on the other, keep the proper differentials between high, medium and low grade skins.

The Plan recommended a series of measures for the development of the karakul industry. These covered better breeding, sorting and standardization, packing and curing. The Plan hoped that, as a result of these measures, the following targets of karakul exports could be achieved:

	Million pelts	
1956/57	...	2.3
1957/58	...	2.5
1958/59	...	2.8
1959/60	...	3.0
1960/61	...	3.3

Performance did not come up to expectations, and the number of karakul skins exported in 1960/61 was estimated to be only 2.5 million, the target set for the second year of the Plan. This serious shortfall is attributed to a number of factors including unremunerative prices, lack of winter feed and pastures, and exposure of sheep to severe weather.

Wool:

Wool, like cotton, has to meet the requirements of industry at home and at the same time provide a surplus for export abroad. Out of a total estimated production of 10,000 metric tons of wool per annum, about 7,000 tons are exported abroad.

The problems of wool production are in nature similar to those which beset the karakul industry. Very primitive methods are used for shearing, washing and baling, and scientific methods of grading are practically unknown. There is a growing encroachment on pastures, and during winter there is neither fodder nor protection against the weather for the sheep. Consequently, a large number of animals die every winter. The Plan recommended a number of steps for the improvement of wool production, including improved breeding, protection against animal diseases, modern methods of cleaning, sorting and grading and packing. It also suggested the sinking of wells on pasture lands, storage of winter feed and grant of credit to herdsmen. Measures taken in this regard were earlier noted in the section on animal husbandry.

The Ministry of Agriculture organized demonstrations in better methods of shearing, use of improved implements, and selection of better breeds. Data on actual

production of wool during the Plan period is not known, but it is understood that as a result of these and other measures wool output rose steadily in the latter part of the Plan.

To conclude this review of developments in the agricultural sector, the main objective of the agricultural plan was to raise agricultural and animal production through the extension of arable area and raising yields per unit of land and per head of cattle. For the extension of arable area, construction of a number of dams and canals was envisaged at an estimated cost of about 2.3 billion afghanis (including Helmand Valley schemes). Actual expenditure however amounted to about 1.8 billion afghanis. As regards raising yields, the emphasis of the Plan was primarily on the elimination of losses resulting from primitive techniques and tools, plant and animal diseases, and lack of incentives. Total cultivated area increased from a little more than 3.5 million hectares in the first year to about 3.7 million hectares in the fifth year of the Plan (an increase of a little more than 3.7 %). At the same time, significant advances were recorded, in total production as well as yields, in the case of most of the crops. Admittedly, all the potentialities were not exploited and results could have been still better and greater. It should, however, be remembered that five years is too short a period to completely overhaul the agricultural system of a country experiencing all kinds of shortages and lack of adequate organizational and institutional facilities.

Reliable estimates of the increase in total irrigated area during the Plan period are not available, but it is understood that as a result of improvement of existing canals and construction of new minor works, the irrigated area showed some increase by the end of the Plan. As was pointed out earlier, several of the major canals and dams had to be postponed either because they involved a much larger investment than had been originally envisaged or would have taken a long time to produce results. Priority had therefore to be given to the construction and improvement of minor irrigation works.

Intensive cultivation for raising yields is dependent upon the correct and prompt use of modern scientific methods and techniques. In a country where agricultural land is spilt up into small holdings and cultivated by poor peasants on traditional, outmoded lines, agricultural development, in addition to such assistance and leadership as the government machinery can provide, is bound up with the outlook, initiative and enterprise of the farmers themselves.

Despite these built-in inadequacies of the social and economic environment, the Plan succeeded in creating the necessary prerequisites for future agricultural development, particularly in the spheres of training of personnel, anti-pest measures, use of chemical fertilisers and research. The greatest gain, perhaps, was the beginning of a change in the way of life of the peasants which, in recent years, has been considerably accelerated by the break-up of village self-sufficiency. It is some of these intangible gains which are full of promise for the future.

CHAPTER II

HELMAND VALLEY REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Helmand Valley and its numerous tributaries, located in the south-western part of the country and occupying nearly half of its total area, form the largest river system of Afghanistan. The Helmand River originates from an extension of the Hindukush mountains West of Kabul flows for about 600 miles in a south-westerly direction to an inland sink known as the Seistan or Chakansur Basin adjoining the border with Iran. The Arghandab River, which is the chief tributary of the Helmand, passes within a few miles of Kandahar, the principal city of the Valley, and joins the main river some 250 miles above its outlet. Most of the flow of the rivers comes from melting snows of the mountains.

Rainfall in the Valley area is scant (about 4 inches per annum), and practically all of it occurs between January and May. Temperatures range from 18 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Humidity is normally very low. Little vegetation exists except in bottom lands along the rivers where irrigation is practiced or winter flooding occurs. A large part of the area is desert with scant ground cover.

Most of the irrigable areas in the Helmand and Arghandab Valleys are extremely flat. The soils are mostly alluvial, and shallow to moderately deep; plant growth and yields of most crops are limited principally by the low nitrogen and phosphate content of the soils and by waterlogging and salinity.

Wheat is the principal crop of the Valley, but alfalfa, cotton, corn, field beans, and a wide variety of fruits and vegetables are also grown.

The Helmand Project is primarily an irrigation and land development project, designed to provide new farms for nomads and landless peasants, produce agricultural goods and raw materials of domestic consumption and for export, develop electric power, improve transport and communications, and, in general, raise living standards in the area. The project also embraces drainage and flood control and broad programmes for agricultural improvement, rural development, health and education.

Construction work was well underway when the First Five Year Plan began. The two major storage dams, Kajakai and Arghandab, had been completed. The Boghra diversion dam and the 75 km. Boghra canal with the 66 km. Shamalan and 19 km. East Marja branches were also completed. The Arghandab diversion dam and the South canal with its Tarnak canal extension were under construction. The main irrigation and drainage systems of the Nad-i-Ali area were completed, and similar systems for the Marja and Shamalan areas were under construction. The Girishk power development was in process, and considerable work had been done on construction camps, roads connecting project areas and H.V.A. administration buildings and facilities. A

great deal of survey work had been done in preparation for future construction.

New settlement had been going on in the Nad-i-Ali area for several years. About 1,300 families had been settled, of which 70 per cent were nomads and 30 per cent landless farmers from various parts of the country. In the Marja area the first settlement was just about to begin.

The Nad-i-Ali settlers had already encountered serious problems. In the first place, the number of prospective settlers far exceeded the available farm units. While many were turned away, others were settled before the character of the soil and conditions affecting irrigation were understood, and before lot boundaries were marked and the land prepared for use. In a very short time after irrigated farming began the water table rose and salinity developed to the extent that crop production fell to less than half of what it had been in the first year. This was one of the problems confronted in the First Five Year Plan.

The main benefit that had been derived from the development work in the region generally was the more ample water supply available as a result of the storage of water behind the two large dams and its gradual release during the crop season. It is estimated in the report of the Tudor Engineering Company, dated November, 1956, that the area irrigated annually had been increased from 194,000 to 316,000 acres. As a result of the added area of crops and the improved yields on previously cropped area due to the improved water supply, the increase in the annual value of crops was estimated at Afs. 238 million.

CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION FACILITIES AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

During the First Five Year Plan construction projects in progress were completed and new projects started. The development programme expanded geographically and in scope of activities. Repair and maintenance work had to begin on many completed facilities. Construction progress may best be described by areas.

South Tarnak: The main canal was extended 14 km., and 9 km. of lateral canals and 13 km. of deep drainage ditches were completed. A detailed land classification of this area was made, showing 7,500 acres of first priority irrigable land, 5,500 acres of land with more serious drainage and salinity problems on which development is to be deferred, and 12,500 acres of non-irrigable land.

Nad-i-Ali: About 12,000 acres were under cultivation at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. Dur-

ing the Plan period, 314 km. of lateral canals were constructed and 12,000 acres of land were levelled. The total area prepared for cultivation was increased to about 20,000 acres, although there was considerable idle land due to high water table and salinity.

To meet the drainage problem referred to above, 75 km. of deep drainage, 294 km. of feeder drains, 71 km. of small ditches, 87 km. of covered drains and 50 km. of hand dug ditches were completed. While the downward trend in crop production was halted, further drainage facilities appear to be needed for annual crop farming.

Marja: Seventeen km. of main canal and 193 km. of lateral canals were completed. Over 1,500 km. of various types and sizes of drainage ditches were completed, and 28,000 acres of land were levelled. A camp including administration buildings and repair facilities was completed.

Shamalan: The main irrigation and drainage system was completed, and 45,000 acres of land were prepared for cultivation.

Darweshan: A construction camp was completed, and 51 km. of main canal, 14 km. of laterals and 72 km. of deep drainage were dug.

North Arghandab: Water control structures were completed on the diversion dam and canal.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The construction of irrigation and drainage facilities and land levelling are essential steps in agricultural development. The subsequent steps are often more difficult, more complicated and more time consuming. A productive and prosperous agriculture is the objective and the justification of the investment in water facilities and land preparation.

The Nad-i-Ali and Marja areas located on river terraces had not been previously cultivated. Here the problem was one of entirely new land settlement. Along the river bottoms most of the land had been cultivated at one time or another, but not all at the same time. With a more ample water supply more of the land could be cultivated each year, and consequently a larger number of farmers could be accommodated. Hence, there were also possibilities for new settlement on the bottom lands, although many questions concerning the validity of land ownership arose.

Making effective use of an abundant full season water supply raised many technical questions to which answers had to be found in the region. A largely self-sufficient wheat economy was not adapted to the new situation. New crops were needed, and new water management problems had to be solved. These problems were most acute for the new settlers, some of whom were from other regions and some of whom lacked a tradition of settled agricultural life. Even the farmers already in the area were confronted with the need for changes in their traditional practices.

The H.V.A. undertook to meet these technical problems of agricultural development by establishing crop and livestock experimental stations to find better ways of growing both old and new crops and to improve livestock and poultry breeding and management. Likewise, an Extension Service was created to assist the farmers in improving agricultural practices.

Research: About 15 years ago, crop experimental

work was started at Nad-i-Ali, and an orchard planted at that time still exists. It is now a demonstration of extent of tolerance of high water table and salinity of different kinds of fruit. In 1956 an experimental station was established just across the Helmand River from Lashkar Gah. Unfortunately this station was destroyed by a flood in the spring of 1957. Two new stations were then established, one of 40 acres at Marja and one of 140 acres at Bolan. The former is representative of the Marja and Nad-i-Ali terrace soils while the latter is representative of the Helmand Valley bottom lands.

The research at these stations includes:

1. Variety testing of such field crops as wheat, oats, sugar beets, barley, corn, cotton and oil-seeds;
2. Fertilizer trials with most of the above crops;
3. Testing pasture crops for salinity tolerance and general adaptability to the area;
4. Vegetable and fruit production;
5. Crop rotation.

Special studies of drainage and soil leaching have been carried on at the Marja station. Results now cover four years for some of the work. This permits averaging out certain year to year fluctuation, thus permitting a high degree of confidence in the results. Reproduction of certain seed varieties that have been proven by experiments has been undertaken.

Breeding cattle have been imported from America and India for crossing with the local cattle in the hope of improving the breed from the standpoint of both milk and meat production, as well as usefulness as draft animals. The first crosses of American Brown Swiss bulls with local cows have resulted in offspring producing 50 to 100 per cent more milk than the dams. The animals are considerably larger. The offspring of the crosses with Indian breeds have not yet reached productive age.

Crossing a foreign breed of sheep with the native sheep was not as successful as the comparable work with cattle. Selective breeding of the native Ghiljai sheep to eliminate black wool and produce heavier fleeces has given most encouraging results.

In 1958 about 400 mares and colts were brought into the area for breeding with Russian Orolloff stallions and with Jacks for mule production. The original objective was to supply the farmers with better horses and mules. Recently this objective has given way to production of animals for the army.

A flock of New Hampshire Red chickens is maintained and cockrells from this flock are distributed in villages to improve the breed of chickens.

Extension: It is the function of the Extension Service to enable the farmers to make use of the results of the work of the experiment stations. This service has been expanding as rapidly as trained personnel have become available. There is an Extension Director and an Extension Entomologist, both trained abroad, and four block officers trained at the Vocational Agriculture School in Kabul. About 60 village level workers live in the villages where they conduct demonstrations, distribute improved seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and other materials and carry on other educational and advisory activities. This programme started in the

Nad-i-Ali, Marja and Shamalan areas and has been extended to the Girishk, Seraji, Darweshan and Tarnak areas. Each of the village workers carries on corn, cotton or wheat demonstrations on farmers' land, including use of fertilizers, proper seedbed preparation, use of improved seed, better methods of cultivation, proper irrigation and protection from insects and diseases.

Other Activities and Services: Six nurseries totalling about 190 acres are maintained, and from them one to one and one-half million trees are sent out annually for planting. These include both forest and fruit trees. Many varieties of fruit and nut trees have been imported from various parts of the world for trial under local conditions. While citrus fruits and bananas have not proven hardy enough for the climate, olives from Greece appear to be doing very well.

Moldboard plows and other animal-drawn farm implements have been made in the local workshops and demonstrated for the benefit of farmers.

Mechanical Farming: The H.V.A. has introduced mechanical farming in the Helmand Valley by contracting with Indemer Afghan Industries, Inc. to provide and operate the mechanical equipment necessary for growing cotton and wheat on about 4,000 acres of Government owned land. There are five privately owned and operated tractors in the Valley, and the H.V.A. uses mechanical equipment on the livestock farms, experiment stations and demonstrations. Enough experience has been gained to provide a basis for planning mechanized operations on a larger scale.

Agricultural Production: There are no accurate figures on the increase in production during the First Five Year Plan, since here as elsewhere in the country there has been no census of agriculture. It is known that new areas have been brought under cultivation in Nad-i-Ali, Marja, Shamalan and Darweshan, as well as in the Arghandab Valley. Cotton production on a commercial scale began, and new orchards and vineyards were established. Wheat production has expanded beyond the needs of the region, and wheat has been trucked to Kabul and elsewhere. Production of cotton, fruits, nuts, and oilseeds is limited by the availability of markets and processing facilities. A fruit processing plant has been completed and a cotton gin and a dairy plant are being installed. Many of the steps taken will only yield results over the next five or ten years.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Girishk hydro-electric facilities (3,000 kw) were completed, two diesel generators with a maximum capacity of 1,000 kw. were installed at Kandahar, and the

electric network in Kandahar and other localities was expanded. Cutting machines were installed at the marble factory at Lashkar Gah. The fruit processing plant and the dairy have already been mentioned.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Public health programmes completed during the Plan period include an extensive campaign against malaria and contagious diseases. Compulsory small pox vaccination was introduced throughout the area, a campaign against typhus and rabies was extended, and a programme of child care was launched. Medical facilities were extended in a number of places, including Girishk, Lashkar Gah, Nad-i-Ali, Marja and Darweshan.

Achievements in the field of education were as follows:

	New Primary Schools	New Rural Schools
Nad-i-Ali	2	6
Marja	2	4
Shamalan	1	7
Lashkar Gah	2	1
Chah-i-Anjir	1	—

SUMMARY

The Helmand Valley is one of the oldest and largest development projects of the country, started on State initiative, which is intended to make a major contribution to national income and output. The project aims at developing and expanding the agricultural and industrial resources of the region together with parallel expansion of the social services. Substantial progress has been made in respect to irrigation and land development, land settlement, communications, education, and health. Full water supply has been assured to about 300,000 acres of land; a fine network of roads has been constructed; communicable diseases like malaria, smallpox, and typhoid have been virtually brought under control, and education has expanded on a substantial scale.

The immediate task now is to make the maximum use of the capacities and potentialities which have been created so far and to accelerate the completion of those works already started which are likely to have a major impact on the economic development of the area. Some works not started as yet, may have to be completed earlier in order to ensure maximum return from investment made so far. This would probably involve a further concentration of financial, manpower and material resources in the region. The fact cannot be overemphasised that a country like Afghanistan can ill afford to lock up large resources in any single project in anticipation of full-scale benefits only in the remote future. It should be possible to derive commensurate returns even at the present intermediate stage of development of the Valley as a whole.

CHAPTER III

MINES AND INDUSTRIES

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The first factory in Afghanistan was built in 1887. It was located in Kabul and was divided into three sections consisting of a mint for the coinage of money, an ammunition production division, and a workshop. A wool factory was built some years later. Both factories were established by the Government mainly for its own requirements. Afghanistan was at that time an isolated country where it was extremely difficult to start any industry. These first factories were, therefore, not followed by any further industrialisation for many years to come.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the first hydro-electric power plant was built at Jabelseraj. The capacity was 1,500 kw. intended for domestic consumption in Kabul. This plant was also built by the Government but so many difficulties were encountered that it took about 8 years to complete it.

When Afghanistan became a sovereign country in 1919, the enterprises mentioned were the only factories in operation. However, independence resulted in a better environment for industry. The doors to foreign countries were opened and cultural and economic relations were established with a number of countries. Another contributing factor was that railroads had been built to the Afghan borders from the North and the East, thus facilitating foreign trade.

Several small factories such as a match factory, a small cotton mill, a knitting mill, a carpentry and stone cutting factory, a wool factory, and a printing house were established after independence by the Government. With the exception of the wool factory, which was built in Kandahar, the other factories were all located in Kabul. A new hydro-electric power plant near Kabul with a capacity of 3,300 kw. was also built by the Government.

The lack of roads made the exploitation of natural resources difficult, especially in the Northern part of the country where most of the raw materials, as well as the coal deposits, are located. This situation improved in 1932 when the road was opened from Kabul through the Hindukush to the North. Among other things, this made possible the exploitation of the coal mines.

At about the same time, the Banke Milli was established as the first bank in Afghanistan (1933), thus facilitating private investments which up to that time had played no role in industry. From the start the bank was partly financed by the Government, but later became wholly privately owned. The Banke Milli was given certain concessions and monopoly rights in the field of foreign trade such as the imports of petroleum, sugar, motor vehicles and, the export of cotton and wool.

In return it was obliged to promote and finance Afghan industry. This resulted in the building of several factories during the next few years: Kunduz Cotton Ginning and Oil Pressing Factory (1936); Baghlan Sugar Factory (1939); and Pul-i-Khumri Textile Factory (1941). They were all established as corporations with the Banke Milli as the major stockholder. This development was stopped by the outbreak of World War II, which cut off the supply of machinery and equipment from Europe.

After the War the development of industry continued with the Banke Milli playing a major role. In addition to several smaller factories, the construction of the Gulbahar Textile Mill with a total investment of more than Afs. 800 million and the Sarobi Hydro-Electric Power Plant, with a total investment of approximately Afs. 600 million, was started in 1953. It proved, however, difficult to finance these large industrial enterprises from private sources alone. The difficulties were greatest in the public utility sector, and in the case of the Sarobi Power Plant, the Government had to assist with direct financing. To get a more rapid rate of development, not only of industry but in all economic sectors, the Government decided to participate directly in financing and also to call in foreign aid and investments. It was then felt necessary to set up an economic development programme co-ordinating the different projects with priority being given to the ones most important. This led to Afghanistan's first Five Year Plan, which started in September 1956.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

A—INTRODUCTION

As set forth in the introduction to the Plan, the policy of the Government was to adopt a system of guided economy without direct interference in private industrial enterprises. The following is quoted from the Plan.

"The Government shall conduct leadership in a measure to provide maximum use from the industrial activities and to harmonise it with the public benefit in accordance with the rules and regulations on encouragement and protection of industry"

Another paragraph states:

"Excluding the industrial branches connected with the manufacture and production of war materials or power and energies such as electricity, coal, oil, and atomic energy, the establishment of all other industrial enterprises shall be free within the framework of existing and future regulations."

The Plan further outlined the measures for the encouragement of private industry. These included the following:

1. Exemption from income tax for a period of three years after commencing production.
2. Exemption of capital imports from custom duties.
3. Provision of long-term credit for private industrial development, and
4. Supplying foreign exchange for the purchase of imports at a favourable rate.

Additional assistance was outlined in the form of favourable purchase terms for land, and tariff protection from foreign competition.

In the following only those projects are mentioned that were either included in the original Plan or were later incorporated in it. Industrial enterprises have also been established outside of the Plan; however, they are not great in number and most of them are still small in size. Nevertheless, they are of importance for the industrialisation of the country, especially by encouraging the people, who are traditionally agricultural and commercial, to be more industry-minded.

B-MINING

In the original Plan the total expenditures were estimated to Afs. 468 million. The actual expenditure amounted to Afs. 702 million.

1. Petroleum:

Original Plan:	Afs. 153 million
Actual expenditures	Afs. 499 million

Petroleum exploration was planned in the Northern and Southern parts of the country, and drilling operations were projected in one of the known structures near Saripul. The search soon gave such promising results that the original Plan was revised, and the funds allocated to the projects were more than doubled.

The Petroleum Exploration Department was established as an autonomous Government agency with headquarters at Mazar-i-Sharif, for the purpose of petroleum exploration. The agency has developed into a large organisation with more than 800 employees, research and training facilities, workshops, etc.

In the North the following operations have been carried on with financial and technical assistance from the USSR:

Topographical maps of 143,000 sq km in the scales 1:50,000, 1:100,000 and 1:250,000 completed by photogrammetric methods.

General geological maps of 41,000 sq km in the scales of 1:200,000 and 1:500,000.

Detailed geological mapping of known anticlinal structures, 2,900 sq km at 1:25,000 and 1:50,000.

Gravimetric survey of 30,000 sq km.

Magnetic survey of 35,000 sq km.

Seismic profiles of 1,500 km.

Fifty-three potential oil structures were discovered as a result of the above-mentioned surveys. Drilling was started in 6 of these structures and traces of petroleum

and large reserves of natural gas were discovered. A total of approximately 16,700 metres have been drilled. In two structures drilling is continuing for the purpose of calculation of the reserves.

The original Plan also included search for oil in the South-western part of the country. This was later changed to the South-eastern part, when investigations showed that the possibilities of finding oil were greater there. Geological maps of 4,000 sq km of this area have been completed and further investigation is continuing with the assistance of the German Geological Mission in Afghanistan.

2. Coal:

Original Plan	Afs. 78 million
Actual expenditures	Afs. 56 million

The main object of the plan was to:

1. Increase the production of the 2 existing mines Karkar and Ishpushta to 50,000 tons yearly.
2. Prepare the 2 coal mines, Karrukh and Daresuf for production and start manufacturing of coke at Daresuf.
3. Search for coal in the area south of the Hindu-Kush.

The production goal of 50,000 tons in the Karkar and Ishpushta coal mines was exceeded in the 5th year of the Plan (see annexed Chart). The production in the last year before the Plan (1334) was 22,200 tons and in 1340 it reached 68,500 tons. These two mines have been partly mechanised. Two steam generators each with a capacity of 250 kw. were installed. The coal reserves of the Karkar mines are calculated to be about 12.5 million tons.

With the assistance of the U.S. International Co-operation Administration, and the German Geological Mission, the geological work in the Dane Tor mine of the Daresuf coal fields, which have the largest known coal deposits in the country, has been finished and steps have been taken to prepare the mine for full exploitation. The proposed plan for coke production was postponed, and the investment connected with the Daresuf mine has therefore been approximately Afs 29 million less than estimated in the Plan.

The search for coal in the area south of the Hindu-Kush has been carried out, but so far no economic deposits have been found.

3. Salt:

The Plan proposed mechanisation of the main rock-salt mine, Taluqan, including construction of a ropeway for the transport of salt from the mine. Investigations showed, however, that the proposed ropeway would not be economic. Instead, the road leading to the mine was improved and a new bridge was constructed. At the mine, new office and residential houses were built.

The production was 22,200 tons during the last year (1334) before the plan and 23,000 tons during 1340.

4. Lapis Lazuli:

The Plan included search for new lapis lazuli deposits in the Badakshan province. A geological survey was made in an area of 2,500 sq. km. The deposits of first grade lapis lazuli are estimated to be 6,000 tons.

The total production of lapis lazuli was 9.8 tons during the years 1335 to 1340 inclusive.

5. *Radioactive materials:*

Search for radioactive materials was included in the Plan and was carried on with technical assistance of the French Atomic Energy Commission. Traces of these materials have been found, but further investigations are necessary for locating and evaluating the reserves.

6. *Other minerals:*

Other minerals exploited during the Plan were Beryl (for export), Kaolin, Limestone, Gypsum and Barite.

7. *Geological Survey:*

Original Plan	...	Afs. 179 million
Actual expenditures	...	Afs. 144 million

The original plan made provisions for expansion of the Geological Survey Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries. The Department has sections for: Geology, Topography Hydrology and Administration.

Most of the surveys mentioned above in connection with the search for oil, coal and other minerals, have been done by the Geological Department or with its assistance. In addition the Department has undertaken the following activities:

Topography: Before the Plan no reliable maps covering the whole country were available. It was decided to prepare required topographic maps of the country by photogrammetric methods. The aerial photography, which was executed by the Techno-Export of the USSR and the Fairchild Aerial Surveys Inc. of USA is completed. The maps are being prepared in the scales 1:50,000, 1:100,000 and 1:250,000. Those for the Northern part of the country are finished.

The preparation of these maps will be of great importance in the future development of Afghanistan; not only in the field of mining, but in all economic activities such as industry, agriculture, utilization of water re-

sources, road building, to mention a few.

Hydrology and Hydrometry: With the assistance of the German Technical Mission, measurements of water flow of some main rivers were started. Hydrometric equipment for this purpose has been installed in 21 stations on the rivers.

In addition a number of deep wells have been drilled for the study of underground water resources, and for the supply of water for industrial and domestic use.

C.—INDUSTRY

In the original Plan the total expenditure was estimated to be Afghani 2,624 million, including private investments. The actual expenditures amounted to Afghani 2,030 million.

1. *Electricity:*

The Original Plan included 9 hydro-electric power plants with a total capacity of 88,000 kw., and an investment of Afs. 1,344 million. (A small textile factory at Laghman is included in this figure). Later the Plan was amended. The size of the hydro-electric plants was in most instances increased while the number to be constructed during the Plan was reduced. In addition several diesel and steam generating plants were included to meet the immediate need for electricity in different parts of the country.

Power plants with a total capacity of 32,800 kw. and an investment of Afs 342 million were completed at the end of the Plan, and plants with a capacity of 80,700 kw. are under construction, of which the Pul-i-Khumri project with 9,000 kw. and Filko with 700 kw. were completed in 1340. The total investment in power plants was Afs. 797 million during the Plan (see Table 1 below).

The installed capacity of power plants with 100 kw. or more tripled during the Plan from approximately 16,000 kw. in 1334 to approximately 59,000 kw. at the end of 1340. The production of electricity increased 4½ times from approximately 27 million kwh. in 1334 to approximately 127 million kwh. in 1340.

TABLE 1

CONSTRUCTION OF POWER PLANTS DURING THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Projects	1956-1961		Investments During the Plan Millions Afs.	Remarks
	Constructed Capacity Thousand kw			
Completed				
Sarobi	22.0		140	Total investment Afs. 600 million.
Girishk	3.0		97	
Khanabad	1.4		40	Investment is estimated
6 small diesel plants	2.7		40	
4 small steam plants	3.7		25	
Total completed	32.8		342	

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Naghlu	...	60.0	288	Completion sched. 1965
Jalalabad	...	11.0	(*)	
Pul-i-Khumri II	...	9.0	163	Completion sched. 1961
Pilko	...	0.7	4	—do—
Total under construction		80.7	455	
TOTAL INVESTMENTS DURING THE PLAN			797	

In spite of the great increase of electricity production, the demand for electricity for both industrial and domestic purposes, continued to greatly exceed the production. The present power plants are also poorly distributed in that some important parts of the country are lacking the electricity which is so important to the development of industry.

2. Textile:

Cotton:

Pul-i-Khumri: The Plan proposed installation of 304 automatic looms, increasing the total number to 854 looms, and the production capacity to 25 million metres of cloth per year on a 3-shift basis. The entire extension was scheduled for completion in 1956 at an estimated cost of Afs 54 million but the work was not completed until 1958 at a total cost of Afs 48.8 million of which Afs 28 million was invested during the Plan. In 1340 the factory had approximately 1600 employees including 40 women; of these 260 are office or non-production workers. The production has been around 19 million metres per year.

Gulbahar: The construction of this factory started in 1953 but was included as part of the Plan and represents a total investment of Afs. 800 million of which Afs 606 million was invested during the Plan. The factory started production in 1960. It is equipped with 47,000 spindles, 1380 automatic looms, and dyeing and printing equipment and has a final capacity of 52 million metres of cloth per year on a 3-shift basis. The factory employs approximately 4,000 employees.

Laghman: A cotton mill at Laghman was also mentioned in the Plan. The investment was estimated at Afs 140 million including a small power plant. The project was later postponed because it was found that growing of cotton was not profitable in that district.

The above-mentioned cotton mills, plus a smaller factory at Jabelseraj, belong to the Afghan Textile Company, which has more than 8,000 stockholders with the Banke Milli being the largest. Totally the Textile Company employs close to 6,000 persons, and the total capacity is approximately 75 million metres cloth per year on a 3-shift basis. This capacity, however, has not yet

been utilized. One of the reasons for underutilisation is that the Gulbahar factory is still in the process of training personnel. Another reason is the problem of marketing, especially in the face of competition both from the import of material, and from the import of second-hand clothing.

The production during the last year (1334) before the Plan was 17.5 million metres. In 1340 the production was 27.2 million metres; an increase of 55%.

Wool:

Kandahar and Kabul: Improvements of both these mills were planned at an estimated expenditure of Afs. 22 million. During the Plan it was decided to close the Kabul factory, where most of the machinery was obsolete, and move the usable machines to Kandahar. This was carried through and completed in 1961. In addition some modernisation was done in the Kandahar factory at a cost of Afs. 4.8 million and with economic and technical assistance of the Polish People's Republic.

Silk:

Consideration was given to the establishment of small silk factories at Kunduz, Baghlan, and Herat at a total cost of Afs. 14 million. Later it was found that such small establishments would not be economic and the projects were postponed.

Jute:

A jute factory was planned at Baghlan to be finished during the Second Year of the Plan with a capacity of 1,500 tons per year at a cost of Afs. 22 million. After a survey it was decided that Kandahar would be a better locality and the project was included in the proposed Kandahar Industrial Park.

Rayon:

Omeid Rayon Factory: This factory, which was not included in the original Plan, was completed in 1958 at a cost of Afs. 10.2 million and with a capacity of 650 thousand metres per year on a 3-shift basis. At present the company has more than 200 employees and it is producing approximately 270 thousands metres per year.

(*)The Jalalabad power plant is being constructed by the Ministry of Public Works as part of a multi-purpose project. A separate figure for investment in the power plant is not available.

The table does not list power plants included in the original Plan.

Source: Ministry of Mines and Industries.

3 Workshops:

Jangalak Company: The carpentry shop of this company was built before the Plan by the Afghan Textile Company and the intention was to establish a complete workshop to meet the requirements of this concern. The total investment made by the company was about Afs. 60 million. Later Jangalak became an independent company and was included in the Plan in an expanded form comprising an automobile repair shop, a machine repair shop and special departments for the production of hardware and spare parts in addition to the existing carpentry shop. The Plan called for completion in 1959 at a total cost of an estimated Afs. 133 million. The new sections were completed with technical and financial assistance of the USSR and started operation in 1960, the investment being approximately Afs. 125 million.

Herat and Pul-i-Khumri Workshops: These two workshops were each planned with a capacity of repairing 500 automobiles per year. They should have been finished in 1959 at an investment of Afs. 13.5 million each. After investigation it was found that the planned locations were not practical at that time, and their construction was abandoned.

Zenda Banon and Kandahar Workshops: When the plans for the Herat and Pul-i-Khumri workshops were abandoned, it was decided to build one workshop in Kabul and one in Kandahar. The first was constructed by the Zenda Banon Bus Service Co., Kabul, and the other, which also includes an assembly section for buses, was constructed by the Government Monopoly. Both received technical and financial assistance from the U.S.A.

The two workshops were completed in 1961 with a total cost of Afs. 30.7 million for Kabul and Afs. 14.2 million for Kandahar.

4. Building Materials:

Cement:

Jabelseraj Factory: This factory was planned with a capacity of 100 tons cement per day and its cost was estimated to be Afs. 92 million. The actual cost amounted to Afs. 69 million. The plant was completed in 1957 and it is producing at full capacity. It belongs to the Afghan Cement Company.

Pul-i-Khumri Factory: The original Plan called for a factory identical to the Jabelseraj Cement Factory. Later it was found to be more economic to increase the capacity to 200 tons of cement per day with the possibility of a later extension to 400 tons per day.

The first part, with a capacity of 200 tons per day, started production in the beginning of 1962. Due to the growing demand for cement, the construction of the second part was started in 1960 rather than in the Second Plan as had been planned, and it is expected to be completed early in 1963. The total investment during the Plan was Afs. 94 million and the whole plant is expected to cost Afs. 270 million.

Bricks and Tiles:

Four small factories were planned at Kabul, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif and Pul-i-Khumri. They should have

been completed during 1958, 1959 and 1960 at a total cost of Afs. 4 million. This plan was later changed and instead three small factories were built in Kabul, one through foreign private investment.

Glass:

A glass factory with a capacity of 180 tons per year at a total cost of Afs. 14 million was originally included in the Plan with expected completion in 1961. It was, however, found that a glass factory of this size would not be economic and the project was postponed to the Second Five-Year Plan.

5. Food processing and related industries:

Vegetable Oil:

Kunduz: A factory for cotton seed oil with a capacity of 4,800 tons per year and a soap factory with a capacity of 700 tons per year, under the operation of the Combined Cotton Company, Kunduz, were planned. The total cost of both factories including ginning equipment at Kunduz, Khawja Ghar, and Hazrat Imam was estimated to be Afs. 76 million and the factories should have been completed in 1958, but were not completed until 1960 at a total cost of Afs. 106 million. The present capacity at full operation is 4,800 tons oil and 1,800 tons soap per year.

Mazar-i-Sharif: A vegetable oil factory with a capacity of 2,000 tons per year was built at Mazar-i-Sharif at a cost of Afs. 11.5 million. This factory was not included in the original Plan.

Sugar and alcohol:

Baghlan Sugar Factory: A distillery was planned at the Sugar Factory at Baghlan in order to utilise the molasses produced as a by-product in the refining of sugar. It was to have been completed in 1959 and the total cost, including some additional modernisation of the Sugar Factory, was estimated to be Afs. 44 million.

The improvements of the Baghlan Sugar Factory were completed in 1959 but when the project was surveyed for the alcohol factory the size was found to be uneconomic in relation to the consumption of alcohol for medicinal purposes.

Jalalabad Sugar Factory: A small sugar factory had been planned and machinery purchased about 30 years ago. For various reasons the factory was not built until it was decided during the Plan to make the best possible use of the old machinery. The factory was then completed in 1953 at a cost of Afs. 15 million. Partly due to the low sugar content of the canes, the factory has not been able to produce economically.

Fruit Preserving:

It was planned to establish a fruit drying factory at Kandahar. This was to have been finished in 1958 at the cost of Afs. 90 million. It was, however, found that it would be more advantageous to build a canning factory with a section for drying fruit. The construction was done with technical and financial assistance from Czechoslovakia and was finished in 1961 at a total cost of Afs. 44.4 million. The factory can process approximately 32 thousand tons of fruit per year.

6. Other industries:

Porcelain:

Kunduz: A porcelain factory was planned at Kunduz under the management of the Combined Cotton Company with a proposed construction date of 1956 and at a cost of Afs. 3 million. The factory was finished in 1959 and employs at present close to 100 persons. Its cost was Afs. 1.6 million and it has a capacity of 1,200 pieces per day on a two-shift basis.

Shaker Ceramics and Porcelain Factory, Kabul: This factory was not included in the original Plan. It was completed in 1957 at a total cost of Afs. 11.3 million and has a capacity of 100,000 pieces per month. The main product of this factory is tea-pots. It encounters competition from abroad and is at present operating at a very reduced scale.

Matches:

Pashtoon Kandahar Match Factory, Kabul: Improvements in the factory were planned to be completed in 1957 at a cost of Afs 11 million. The Plan was later changed, however, and some smaller improvements were completed in 1960 at a cost of Afs. 1.6 million. The capacity of this factory is 30 million boxes per year on a two-shift basis. The factory has, however, not been able to meet the competition from abroad.

Coal Briquettes:

Kabul: A factory for making coal briquettes was planned in Kabul with a capacity of 5-8 tons per hour, and an investment of Afs. 2.2 million. It was completed in 1959 at a cost of Afs. 2.5 million, but the planned capacity has not been reached. It is operated by the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Miscellaneous:

The Plan included also leather factories, a fertiliser plant, and an industrial laboratory; however, the surveys which were carried out showed that these factories were not feasible for implementation in the First Plan.

D. LEGISLATION

The Ministry of Mines and Industries has prepared and submitted to the authorities concerned appropriate legislative measures for the regulations of mining and petroleum exploitation in Afghanistan. Additionally a law to encourage foreign investment has been enacted. Two laws regulating industry were already enacted before the First Five Year Plan started. These were the Law for Encouragement of Industry of 1328 (1949) and The Commercial Law of 1332 (1953).

During the Plan the following laws have been enacted or prepared:

Enacted: The Law for Encouragement of Private Foreign Investment of 1337 (1958). The intention of this law is to attract foreign capital for investments, primarily in industrial enterprises. It sets forth conditions under which such investments can be made, and the profit and capital which may be repatriated to the country of origin.

Before the Parliament: The Mining Law and the Petroleum Law regulate exploration and exploitation of mineral and oil resources. The intention is to encourage investors to enter into this field.

Under Review: The Labour Law: The existing law is being reviewed with the assistance of the International Labour Organisation and will conform to ILO's general principles. It deals with the methods of recruitment of labour, working hours, vacations, employment benefits, regulation of the employment of women and children, and protection of the workers against unfair practices.

E. TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

The requirements for technical personnel with university education were estimated in the Plan to be 452 for mining and 198 for industry; personnel with university education other than technological were not mentioned.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries has conducted courses in accounting and office work, and a few companies have established schools for training of their personnel. They are the Petroleum Department at Mazar-i-Sharif, which has a school for drillers; the Zenda Banon Workshop, Kabul, which has a school for mechanics and the Jangalak workshop with a course for mechanics. Through the Ministry of Mines and Industries 168 people were sent abroad for higher studies and training during the Plan. The majority of these went on fellowships or scholarships given by friendly foreign countries or institutions. Nevertheless the demand for trained personnel has by no means been met and the shortage has been one of the greatest problems throughout the Plan.

In order to meet this personnel shortage, several factories have employed foreigners as advisors or executives in lower management positions. With regard to top management it has been decided, as an experiment, to get foreign management for the Gulbahar Textile Mill.

CONCLUSION

In the original Plan the total expenditures were estimated to be close to Afs. 10,000 million of which mining and industry was to receive Afs. 3,092 million, or 30 %. This included the private sector. Of this amount Afs. 468 million were for mining and Afs. 2,624 million were for industry. The actual expenditures for mining and industry amounted to Afs. 702 million and Afs. 2,030 million respectively.

In the mining sector the expenditures have been Afs. 234 million larger than estimated. This is due primarily to the extra funds allocated to petroleum prospecting. Expenditures in the industry sector, on the other hand, are Afs. 594 million less than the original estimate. One reason is that the surveys of many projects, especially hydro-electric power plants required more time than was planned, thus delaying the construction. Another reason is that private investments did not come forth to the extent that was expected.

In manufacturing establishments with more than twenty employees together with electric power plants the total number employed has increased from approximately 5,500 in 1334 to approximately 14,000 at the

end of 1340; and the yearly production value from approximately Afs. 360 million in 1334 to close to Afs. 1,000 million in 1340.

Looking at industry and mining as a whole, the construction of new enterprises during the First Five Year Plan is impressive; however, looking at the production figures, the progress has been smaller.

Apart from electricity, coal and cement where the demand put a great pressure on the supply, the production during the Plan does not correspond to the new capacity created, even when allowing for an expected lapse of time between the completion of the factories and a corresponding increase in production. In the case of sugar, there has been a shortage of raw materials. Otherwise the relatively small increase of production is due primarily to inefficient management and low productivity of labour. As a result, producers cannot meet foreign competition in terms of price, quality, and marketing techniques. Greater protection from higher import duties may assist in overcoming some of these difficulties; however, the problem of inefficient management may remain.

When the new factories were built they could not get qualified personnel in sufficient numbers. The already existing factories had enough personnel problems by themselves and were only of little help. In most instances, therefore, the new factories were not staffed properly. This problem existed with regard to practically all types of personnel, but it was greatest in the field of management. While it may take months to train a worker, it takes several years to develop a qualified executive. Many of the qualifications demanded are also such that can only be acquired through experience.

The Plan provided extensive assistance to private enterprises and it was expected that as a result more private investment would come forth. In most cases, however, the expectation have not been met. One main cause seems to be that private investors still prefer to invest in such traditional activities as trade and transport which give quicker and larger return on the investment. Another reason may be a lack of confidence in large corporations because of absence of sufficient legal safeguards for the investor. A third cause may also be lack of sufficient credit facilities for the development of private industry. The Plan had made pro-

vision for an industrial Development Bank with a capital of Afs. 600 million; however this so far has not materialised.

As a result of the lack of interest of private investors, the Government had to invest in industries such as cement and workshops which in the original Plan were left to the private sector. These investments reduced to some degree the Government capital available for other projects more appropriate for Government initiative.

When the planning of the First Five-Year Plan started, Afghanistan was lacking data on population, national income, savings, investments, etc., and also experience in planning techniques. Under these circumstances it was obvious that the Plan itself could not be refined. The planning method adopted was to prepare a list of what seemed to be the most urgent economic requirements of the country; make the necessary project surveys; and adjust the original list empirically.

As stated in the first 'Survey of Progress' 'the best way to learn to swim is to jump into the pool'. In the First Plan some of the projects were abandoned because they did not prove economically feasible. Production difficulties also have occurred over the past five years due principally to marketing problems and lack of trained personnel. As the first Survey has stated, however, 'learning by doing' is the best way of overcoming these difficulties.

Progress in the field of industry is inevitably slow and fraught with pitfalls many of which cannot be foreseen at the beginning of a Five-Year Plan. For this reason, constant revision of the goals and objectives have been necessary from year to year. It is this flexibility which characterizes sound economic planning.

Despite the built-in inadequacies of the social and economic environment, the Plan succeeded in creating the necessary prerequisites for future agricultural development, particularly in the spheres of training of personnel, anti-pest measures, use of chemical fertilisers and research. The greatest gain perhaps was the beginning of a change in the way of life of the peasants which, in recent years, has been considerably accelerated by the break-up of village self-sufficiency. It is some of these intangible gains which are full of promise for the future.

CHAPTER IV

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Recognizing the importance of developing both domestic and international telecommunications the First Five Year Plan (1335—40) contemplated expansion of certain existing systems and installation of other additional facilities.

At the beginning of the Plan period (1335), the nation's telecommunication system consisted of the following systems, facilities and services:

Telephone: A 1,300 line automatic local exchange was established in Kabul in 1328 with an initial 400 subscribers. The system serviced the centre of the city through approximately 10 km of underground cable. Contracts were made in 1334, the year before the Plan, for increasing the service and construction was carried out during the Plan period.

Manually operated battery exchanges equipped with simple switchboards of various types serviced the larger towns in the provinces.

Repeated long distance telephone circuits existed between Kabul and Kandahar and between Kandahar and Herat. These lines were operated as double wire circuits using open-wire steel conductors. The lines were not capable of handling the traffic imposed upon them by the series connected larger towns and villages en route.

Un-repeated trunk telephone circuits served several series connected communities. Some circuits were only single wire.

Trunk telephone exchanges which were normally equipped with simple local and trunk switchboards utilized a local battery system only.

Carrier frequency systems had not yet been installed.

Telegraph: Telegraph trunk circuits using morse telegraphy between several towns.

Radiotelegraph: Domestic services between Kabul, Herat, Mazār-i-Sharif and Maimana.

International services between Kabul and Bombay, Karachi, London, Moscow and Tangiers using 5 kw. short wave transmitters and double side-band receivers.

Neither domestic nor international radiotelephone was available.

Radio Broadcasting: A 20 kw. medium wave transmitter at Kabul. This was the only broadcasting station in the country.

Technical Staff Training: Fellowship training overseas. At the beginning of the Plan period, 6 officials had been trained or were being trained in general

technical studies, 10 in engineering and 4 technicians in their fields.

An apprentice training school had been established two years previously. Participants had been trained in two groups: one in postal duties (counter functions, etc.) and the second in administrative functions such as operation of switchboards, morse telegraphy, type-writing and in the more simple fundamentals of electrical engineering.

Substantial improvements to the telecommunications systems and services were accomplished during the Plan period. The more important projects completed were:

Telephone: An automatic telephone exchange was constructed in Kabul having an ultimate capacity of 20,000 subscriber lines with selector equipment for 5,000 lines as the initial installation. One engineer from the manufacturer, and 4 local engineers assisted by 20 local mechanics installed the equipment including a power plant, and place it in operation in 12 months. Approximately 71 km of new underground cable was laid containing 100,000 km of double wire circuits terminated by 35 cable cabinets and 320 cable terminals. More than 480 underground cable joints were required. The network was installed and placed in operation in 12 months by one foreign engineer and one local engineer assisted by 6 local mechanics and 60 unskilled workers.

A small temporary semi-automatic sub-exchange having a maximum capacity of 200 subscriber lines was installed in Kart-i-Char during 1959 to satisfy the demands of this important and developing quarter of Kabul.

Hand operated local battery telephone exchanges have been installed in 46 towns in the provinces. Some were new installations, others replaced existing obsolete equipment.

A modern hand operated trunk telephone exchange with 6 switchboards was installed in Kabul in 1336 (1957) to handle increased long distance traffic. The exchange can handle up to 40 domestic and international long distance trunk lines.

The number of telephone switchboards increased from 164 to 239 during the Plan period and the number of telephones installed increased by 3.1 thousand, from 3.1 thousand to 6.2 thousand. As a result of the investment in new telephone equipment and services the Ministry of Communications revenue rose by 370 per cent.

Statistical data on communications by Plan years are tabulated in the Appendix. These data include, among others, post office activities and income, number of telephones and telephone income.

Telegraph: New telegraph stations having teleprinter equipment were installed in Kabul, Ghazni, Moquor, Kalat, Kandahar, Spinboldak, Pul-i-Khumri and Mazar-i-Sharif. A total of 46 teleprinters were installed. Messages are transmitted via carrier frequency systems and lines.

In accordance with international agreements made in Geneva in 1954 and documented in the "General Inter-Connection Plan 1954—1958, 1st Part CCIF Committee, Geneva 1954", Government began construction of new carrier frequency open-wire lines and establishment of carrier frequency systems for both domestic and international traffic. Completion of this extensive programme was not achieved during the Plan period due to the occurrence of many unforeseen difficulties. Despite these, a significant proportion of the Plan was completed. Construction of new carrier frequency open-wire lines was started in August, 1958, by three teams, each assisted by a foreign specialist. During the Plan period, 1331 km of open-wire line, consisting of two double wire circuits, were completed. The lines are of latest design, utilizing a precise pole spacing of 50 metres, 3 mm copper wire line, a precise transition plan and other special features.

New carrier frequency lines including station entrance cables, filters, matching equipment and other auxiliaries have been constructed between:

Kabul—Kandahar (515 km).
Kandahar—Spinboldak (101 km).
Kandahar—Girishk (122 km).
Torkham—Jalalabad (78 km).
Kabul—Pul-i-Khumri (404 km).
Pul-i-Khumri—Mazar-i-Sharif (217 km).
Pul-i-Khumri—Baghlan (33 km).

Some sections of the system were not completed during the first Plan period but will be during the second Plan:

Girishk—Farah (255 km), a 193 km section remains to be completed.
Kabul—Jalalabad (184 km) a 128 km section is incomplete.

Fully equipped carrier frequency stations have been constructed at:

Kabul—a terminal station for three carrier systems with voice frequency telegraph (VFT) and telegraph terminal (TT) equipment.
Kalat—Identical to above system.
Kandahar—a terminal station for three systems
Bulola—an intermediate repeater station for one with VFT and TT.
Mazar-i-Sharif—a terminal station for one system with VFT and TT.

With the lines and stations noted above, the following systems have been established: Kabul—Ghazni, Kabul—Kandahar, Kabul—Pul-i-Khumri, Ghazni—Kalat, Kalat—Kandahar, Pul-i-Khumri—Mazar-i-Sharif, Kandahar international service to the east via Spinboldak (physically terminated in Spinboldak).

In addition, several new long distance trunk telephone circuits have been put into operation using the carrier systems from Kabul to Kandahar and from Kabul to Pul-i-Khumri to Mazar-i-Sharif.

Radiotelephone and radiotelegraph stations: International service. A 2 kw. short wave transmitter for both telephony and telegraphy was established in Kabul, for service to New Delhi, Karachi, Moscow and Paris (telephone only).

Domestic service—Medium and shortwave telephone and telegraph transmitters have been established between:

Kabul and Herat
" " Jalalabad
" " Kandahar
" " Quisai Quala
" " Kunduz
" " Mazar-i-Sharif
" " Pul-i-Khumri
" " Badakshan and
" " Khanabad

This equipment is operated with simple dipole antennae (circular-polar diagram).

Telephoto service: A telephoto service has been established and is in operation. Its use is intermittent.

Radio Broadcasting: Up to June, 1960, at which time responsibility for this service was transferred to the Press Department, one 10 kw. and one 50 kw. short wave transmitters have been established. The lower powered station is for domestic service, the larger transmitter is beamed to Africa, Europe, Indonesia and Japan. Two circular antennae serve Kabul and nation, four rhombic antennae are used for international service.

Training: Emphasis was placed on training maintenance and operating personnel during the Plan period. As part of the training programme, a provisional training centre, including a laboratory for practical exercises and a library, was established in the Telecommunications Building in Kabul.

Fellowships in foreign countries were granted to 22 electrical engineers and 9 technicians. Some 40 other personnel received training at the centre in various phases of maintenance and operation.

The Plan contemplated a large scale development of the telecommunication system and accomplishment was very satisfactory. However, due to long equipment delivery time, certain projects were not completed during the First Plan period. Projects that have been started but were not completed are:

The automatic local and manually operated long distance exchanges and underground cable network in Kandahar, and the construction of carrier frequency open-wire lines from Kandahar to Farah and from Kabul to Jalalabad.

Construction of the following was not started during the Plan period, although orders were placed for equipment and materials for:

Carrier frequency repeater terminal stations with VFT and TT equipment at Girishk, Farah and Herat and an extension by two additional carrier systems of the existing Kandahar station.

Intermediate stations at Dilaram and Shindum.

Telegraph offices (equipped with teleprinters) in Girishk, Farah and Herat.

Post Offices: During the Plan period the activities of the post offices in the transportation of mail increased significantly as the following data indicates:

Years

The number of pieces of mail increased by 170 per cent and the Post Office income for the period increased

With the emphasis being placed by the Government on education postal activities will increase considerably over the coming years.

In summary, the projects planned and implemented during the Plan period have given the nation a good basic telecommunications system which utilizes modern and efficient equipment. During succeeding Plan periods, additions to extensions of the system will be made. Improvements in service procedures are being instituted which are designed to increase public usage of the installed facilities.

to the occurrence of many unforeseen difficulties. During the construction of new carrier frequency open-wire lines a significant proportion of the Plan was completed. Construction of new carrier frequency open-wire lines was started in August 1952, by the first group consisted of a foreign specialist. During the Plan period 150 km of open-wire lines consisting of two double wire circuits were completed. The lines are of latest design, having a section pole spacing of 50 metres, 3 mm copper wire line, a precise transition plan and other special features.

Marat-4-Shard—a terminal station for one system with VFT and TT

With the lines and stations noted above, the following systems have been established: Kabul—Ghazni—Kajai—Kandahar, Kabul—Pul-i-Khumri—Ghazni—Kajai—Kandahar, Pul-i-Khumri—Mazar-i-Sharif—Kandahar international service to the east via Spinboldak (physically terminated in Spinboldak).

In addition, several new long distance trunk telephone circuits have been put into operation using the carrier systems from Kabul to Kandahar and from Kabul to Puli-Khannu to Mazar-i-Sharif.

Post Office. During the 1954 period the activities of the post office in the transportation of mail increased significantly as the following data reflect:

CHAPTER V

TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

PART I—INTRODUCTION

Transportation is one of the fundamental elements of the country's economic life since it directly assists in the development of industry, agriculture and trade, provides for the movement of mineral resources into the economy, is a necessity in fostering cultural exchange, and is a prime factor in the physical integration of the nation. The importance of highway and air transportation is emphasized by the non-existence of commercially navigable inland waterways and, at present, of railways.

Accelerated development of the nation's transportation system took place during the First Five Year Plan with the beginning of construction of a network of paved roads, the acquiring of a fleet of commercial vehicles, and with the establishment of service and repair shops capable of maintaining all types of automotive equipment in good operating condition.

The construction programme included the building of arterial highways, secondary roads and the improvement of existing roads.

In the first stage of economical and cultural development, when transportation requirements are not yet large and are within the economic limits of motor vehicle transport, and when the immediate establishment of communication with the several sections of the country is of prime importance, motor transport was seen to be the most economical and logical means of movement of both goods and people.

During the First Five Year Plan, the development of air transportation was also stimulated by the establishment of the Afghan Air Authority, an autonomous agency, to administer civil airports and air routes, and by the incorporation in 1958 of Ariana Afghan Airlines Company Limited, the national domestic and international air carrier. Prior to the establishment of the Company, the nation was served by a small privately owned carrier. The contribution that air transportation was making to the development of the economy soon became apparent and an enlargement of operations was necessary to keep pace with increasing cargo and passenger traffic.

Water transport development also began during the First Five Year Plan. Although none of the inland rivers are yet commercially navigable, construction of

a modern river port at Qizil-Qala, on the Amu Darya, during the Plan period was a significant contribution to transport development of the country. Development of a second river port at Kelift on the Amu Darya also was a substantial contribution to development programmes.

PART II—MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION

The large volume of road construction undertaken during the First Plan period was necessitated by the inadequacy of existing roads to carry economically and speedily the increased traffic that would result from the development effort being made in all sectors of the economy.

In realization of the inadequacy, the Prime Minister in his speech to the session of the National Assembly in Saur, 1341 (April 1962) stated that during the First Plan it became apparent that it was necessary to concentrate the financial, material and human resources of the country on the construction of modern motor roads as a first priority, even though it would result in some reduction of the programme of industrial and irrigation development originally envisaged by the Plan.

The estimated appropriation for road construction in the original Plan was Afs. 1.5 billion; actual expenditures were Afs. 4.5 billion—three times the original estimate.

The general transportation concept of the First Plan was to connect the principal provinces and industrial centres by means of all-weather highways, with access roads of the same standard, to the borders of adjacent countries. This general objective was successfully initiated and expanded by the later inclusion of the Torghundi—Herat—Kandahar highway, which traverses the western part of the country and which provides an additional and modernized access to the northern border.

As implementation of the Plan proceeded, it became apparent that certain changes would be beneficial. Costs of some roads had been under-estimated, some technical specifications required changes to increase traffic carrying capacity, and some engineering decisions regarding sub-grade, roadway and structure were reviewed and

modified. The changes, though necessary, resulted in a sharp rise in construction cost and a prolongation of completion time. In particular, construction costs of the Kabul—Torkham, Kabul—Qizil Qala, and Kabul—Kandahar—Spin Boldak increased to a considerable extent.

During the Plan period, construction work progressed on the key sectors of the conceptual highway ring around the country. In total, 1,573 km of the main ring and 232 km of connecting access roads to the borders were built. Some parts of the ring, Herat—Maimana—Mazar-i-Sharif—Pul-i-Khumri, will not be rebuilt for some years to come as traffic does not yet justify reconstruction of existing roads. The main highway system is, therefore, a semi-circle around all the country.

In summation, during the First Plan a total length of over 2,000 km were under construction. Although all of the new construction was not fully completed, it accommodated an increased volume of traffic and significantly contributed to the development effort. About 774 km, or 38 per cent of the total length, of subgrade, stone and gravel courses and attendant structures were actually completed. Of this amount, 494 km were paved with asphalt or concrete. In addition, a significant achievement of the period was the paving of 60 km of Kabul streets.

A description of the work performed on the several highways during the Plan periods follows:

Kabul—Qizil Qala (405 km):

Construction of this road was planned to be executed in sections: Kabul—Charikar within 1336—1339 (1957—1960); Charikar—Doshi via Salang Pass within 1337—1340 (1958—1961); Doshi—Kunduz within 1336—1339 (1957—1960) and Kunduz—Qizil Qala within 1336—1338 (1957—1959). The Charikar—Doshi section (108 km) is completely new; an outstanding feature of this section is a high altitude tunnel 2,670 metres long, piercing the Hindu Kush below the summit of the Salang Pass.

Afs. 1,606 million, or about 61 per cent of the total estimated cost, was expended during the Plan period. During that period, subgrade, stone and gravel courses and attendant structures were completed for a distance of 378 km. of the total length of road, 124 km. have been asphalted.

With the completion of the Charikar—Doshi section of the road via the Salang Pass, the distance from Kabul to the northern regions of the country will be reduced by approximately 200 km., or one third, which will result in a considerable reduction in transport costs by decreasing vehicle wear, fuel consumption and driving time.

The Kabul—Qizil Qala road is one of the nation's most important arterial highways. It links, by the shortest route, the principal industrial centres of the country with the agricultural regions of central and northern Afghanistan. It will provide a stimulus to coal exploitation, to cement production, to textile and food industries, to the cultivation of cotton, sugar beets and other commercial crops, as well as providing ready communication with the developing oil and gas areas in the northern part of the country. The road will be the main trade route with the Soviet Union and other countries by transit through the U.S.S.R.

Construction is being accomplished with the financial and technical assistance of the U.S.S.R. *Kabul—Jalalabad—Torkham (232 km.):*

Construction was begun in 1960 and Afs. 693 million, or about 63 per cent of total estimated costs, were expended during the Plan period. Approximately 175 km. of roadbed were completed and 159 km. asphalted during the Plan period.

The road connects Kabul and the central portion of the country with the important agricultural region centred on Jalalabad and is one of the main foreign trade routes with nations east of the border. The road also serves as the main line of communication with the existing hydro-electric installation at Sarobi and for the construction at Naghlu and Darunta power projects on the Kabul River and for the extensive Jalalabad irrigation scheme. This road will also provide a means of communication and of trade development with the province of Nangarhar and Nuristan.

Financial and technical assistance for asphaltting and engineering of the road was given by the U.S.A.

Kabul—Kandahar—Spin Boldak (504 km.):

This road connects Kabul with one of the country's most productive agricultural regions—Kandahar Province—including the Helmand Valley. The project, except the Kandahar—Spin Boldak section, largely consists of constructing a new road over an old one, with some changes in alignment that will reduce the distance between Kabul and Kandahar by some 40 km.

Expenditures of Afs. 663 million, or 43 per cent of total estimated cost, were made during the first Plan period. Approximately 124 km., including 114 km. of the Kandahar—Spin Boldak Highway and 8 km. of Kandahar streets, were completed during the first Plan period.

This road is important in that it will be a factor in the development of the southern part of the country, and is the main trade route to the port of Karachi via railway from the border.

Construction is being done by American contractors financed by a grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development. Some of the domestic cost of this highway is provided by Government budget.

Kandahar—Herat—Torghundi (678 km.):

This road was not included in the original Five Year Plan; however, a decision was made later to include it. Construction was begun in 1960 financed by technical and foreign exchange needs granted by the Soviet Union and domestic costs by Afghan Government budget. When completed, it will be the longest concrete-paved road in the country. The total estimated cost is Afs. 4.6 billion, of which 1.5 billion were expended and 97 km. of paving completed by the end of the Plan period.

Upon completion, the road will connect the agricultural regions of Herat and Kandahar provinces. The joining of this road with the Kabul—Kandahar highway will link the capital with the developing southwestern and north-western industrial and agricultural regions.

Construction of the Herat-Islam Qala road, which will connect with the new highway in the future will provide an improved internal route to the west via Iran.

Although construction of the major highways is being accomplished primarily with financial and technical assistance from the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., over 30 per cent of expenditures during the Plan period were local currency contributions which were expended for labour, internal transportation, domestic building materials and other similar items.

Administration of the construction programme is the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Works. The Ministry made a significant contribution in supplying training in various trades, of which 1,250 received programme and arranging for labour supply, and an equally valuable service was done in organizing and furnishing army labour units. These units have contributed significantly to the progress that has been made. Personnel of the units receive training and acquire skills that serve them well upon their return to civilian life.

Personnel training became an integral part of the development programme. As an indication of the scope of the programme, over three thousand persons received training in various trades of which 1,250 received specialized training during construction of the Kabul-Qizil Qala highway. Another large scale training course was organized at Herat in 1339 (1960-61). Since establishment, over 2,700 have received training as mechanics, vehicle and equipment operators, bricklayers, electricians and in other mechanical skills.

PART III MOTOR VEHICLES

In order to meet the increasing requirements for cargo and passenger vehicles, the Plan provided for the importation of a considerable number of trucks and passenger cars. In addition, the Plan envisioned the establishment of automotive repair and maintenance shops in various parts of the country.

Available records show that 3,152 trucks were imported, apart from those imported for developmental projects, during the Plan period. Imports by years were:—

Year	No. of trucks
1336 (1957-58)	1,012
1337 (1958-59)	957
1338 (1959-60)	371
1339 (1960-61)	369
1340 (1961-62)	444
	3,152

Most of the trucks imported had a cargo capacity of over 5 tons and more than 100 were of 10 to 20 ton capacity and were largely of Russian and American origin. Trucks from the U.S.S.R. were obtained through the general loan agreement with that country; those from the U.S.A. also were obtained through loan agreements.

At the end of the Plan period, the truck fleet in operation exceeded seven thousand, of which about one half were new and modern. The number of trucks in

operation registered with Kabul traffic department are:

Year	No. of Trucks
1336 (1957-58)	6,335
1337 (1958-59)	6,645
1338 (1959-60)	7,001
1339 (1960-61)	7,425
1340 (1961-62)	7,744

Public passenger transportation by motor vehicle increased sharply during the Plan period. The Government arranged for a loan from the United States Government for the purchase of 150 new modern buses and 100 of the same standard were received from the U.S.S.R. and were assigned to service, bringing the country's urban and inter-city bus fleet to 1,058.

Bus routes have been established in the larger towns and cities, and the services have become popular with the public as it is one of the cheapest means of transportation. Inter-city service was established between many communities in the country, in which modern buses and trucks adapted for passenger carriage were utilised.

Buses registered by years of the Plan period are:—

Year	No. of Buses
1336	496
1337	637
1338	824
1339	966
1340	1,058

The number of passenger cars increased during the Plan period. Data obtained from the Government Monopoly indicates 697 cars of various types were imported during the last three years of the period and over 1,300 for the entire five years. The total number of cars registered at the end of the period exceeded 5,000. A considerable number of passenger cars have entered taxi service in the larger communities. This convenience has been well accepted by the public and the owner/drivers appear to be prospering.

The establishment of vehicle repair and maintenance shops in various parts of the country assumed an important place in the Five Year Plan. Prior to the establishment of modern facilities, repair of motor vehicles usually was made in small, inadequately equipped shops. This condition, together with the lack of skilled personnel, resulted in an excessive amount of vehicle out-of-service time and a reduction of their useful lives.

During the Plan period three repair and maintenance shops were established; two in Kabul, the other in Kandahar. In addition to normal maintenance and repair work, the shops were designed to be centres for training engineering and technical personnel and skilled workers.

The largest shop is the Jangalak installation, built in Kabul in 1960 with the technical assistance of the U.S.S.R. The shop was designed to make complete overhauls of about 1,400 motor vehicles of various types annually. This shop is capable of making a limited variety of automotive replacement parts.

The second facility was constructed in Kabul with the technical and financial assistance of the United

States. This installation is designed to make complete over-hauls of more than 500 motor vehicles of various types, annually. In addition to being provided with equipment for the construction of bus bodies it is utilized also to maintain and repair a large fleet of buses. Personnel training is also a part of the activities of this establishment.

A third repair and maintenance facility has been constructed in Kandahar with technical and financial assistance from the United States. This plant is designed and equipped to make complete over-hauls of 500 vehicles annually.

In addition to these principal repair and maintenance centres, several small shops of various capacities have been established in several parts of the country.

With the establishment of these repair shops, the availability of spare parts has been considerably improved. In addition, the Government Monopoly imports a fairly large volume of spare parts each year.

The increase in number of motor vehicles has, of course, caused a sharp rise in fuel and lubricant requirements, as well as necessitating expanded facilities for their transportation and storage. The primary source of motor fuels and lubricants is the Soviet Union. The Government is the sole distributor of gasoline through service stations operated by the Monopoly. The price is fixed at Afs. 4.5 per litre throughout the country. As a result of this control, freight rates and bus fares have been maintained at reasonable and stable levels.

PART IV ADMINISTRATION

Administrative responsibilities covering highways, airports and highway transport are assigned to several ministries and agencies. The Ministry of Public Works, in addition to its responsibility for building dams, irrigation works, and public buildings, is also charged with the construction and maintenance of roads, highways and river ports. The Highway Department of the Ministry co-ordinates various activities of the road building programme, including planning, designing, financing and supplying raw materials and mechanical equipment. These functions necessarily require co-ordination and co-operation with other governments and with foreign aid programmes.

The General Transport Department, which was established in 1956, is charged with the responsibility of regulating transportation and transit affairs and with determining the country's needs in the areas of cargo transportation and passenger service for the future. In the field of regulation, the Department's activities are many and varied and include almost every phase of highway transportation. A general outline of the Department's duties include fair and impartial regulation of transportation; assurance of safe, adequate, economical and efficient service; establishing relations with international transport organizations; standardization of equipment; providing reasonable rates and charges; and arranging for import, export, and internal transport movements—all to the end of developing, co-ordinating and preserving a national transport system capable of meeting the needs of the Government and the commerce of the country.

Since its establishment in 1956, the Department has gained in stature by effecting improvements in the area of transportation. In addition, the Department is co-operating with the Commerce Ministry's Marketing Department, in the planning of better storage and warehouse facilities to prevent loss and damage to fruits, vegetables and other perishable goods in transit.

Plans are under way to reorganize the Department in order to meet the growing needs of transportation in Afghanistan, and to expedite the conduct of business. With the increase in workload, paperwork systems will be simplified, lines of authority and responsibility strengthened, and relationships among the central divisions and provincial offices clarified. Studies are in progress to meet the critical need for developing information that will aid the General Transport Department in identifying and meeting the over-all long-range needs of the transport industry.

Traffic departments attached to the municipalities and various cities in the provinces generally supervise motor vehicle registration, collect statistics of highway accidents, issue drivers' licenses, and control speed limits in certain areas of the country. The introduction of traffic lights in Kabul has brought about great improvements in the regulation of traffic, particularly during rush hours. To meet ever increasing traffic problems, several police officers have been sent abroad for specific training in modern traffic regulation, which has led to a considerable improvement in traffic flow.

PART V AIR TRANSPORTATION

In consideration of the country's geographical location and its mountainous terrain, the development of air transportation received a high priority in the first Plan. Development efforts were concentrated on the construction of new airports, the acquisition of late type cargo passenger aircraft and the installation of communication and navigation systems along the air routes. Impetus was given to development by the establishment of the Afghan Air Authority, which administers airports and air routes, and by the organization of Ariana Afghan Airlines Company Ltd. to conduct a domestic and international air transport business. The Company is capitalized at \$1 million and equity participation is 51 per cent by Banks and Government Agencies, and 49 per cent by Pan Am World Airways, Inc.

The Company's present fleet consists of one DC-6 A/B, one DC-4 and four DC-3 aircraft, all of which are configured for passenger/cargo service. At the end of the Plan period, negotiations were being conducted for financing the purchase of an additional DC6-A/B and two Convair 440 aircraft. Repair and maintenance facilities are located at Kabul and Kandahar international airports.

Current schedules provide for domestic services between Kabul, Kandahar, Mazar-i-Sharif, Herat, Kunduz, and Jalalabad. Short range regional service, utilising DC-3 aircraft, are provided to Amritsar and Delhi, India. Long range service using DC-6 and DC-4 aircraft are provided to Teheran, Damascus, Beirut, Frankfurt and Jedda, the latter for the Haj only.

The following data indicates the growth of Company activity:—

Year	Kilometres Flown (million)	Passengers Flown (thousand)	Freight Flown (million ton/km.)	Total/km Flown (million)
1937	1.90	34.5	0.81	3.76
1938	2.63	46.3	1.09	5.23
1939*	2.38	42.5	4.27	7.96
1940*	2.89	41.2	6.02	9.50

*Represents activities of Ariana Airlines only.

In addition to Ariana's service the country is served by three regional carriers, Indian Airlines, Iranair (Iranian) and Trans Mediterranean Airlines, and one international line, Aeroflot (USSR). With the opening of large international airports at Kandahar and Kabul, several international carriers are expected to establish direct services as part of their route sector.

The Plan provided for construction of airports at Kunduz, Herat, Mazar-i-Shariff, Jalalabad Maimana and Kandahar, and the reconstruction of the international airport at Kabul. Construction expenditures for Kabul airport were estimated at Afs. 267 million, but changes and modifications increased the estimated construction cost to Afs. 475 million. The runways at Kandahar and Kabul international airports are designed to accept the heaviest jet aircraft now in commercial service.

A brief description of the separate airports constructed or reconstructed during the Plan follows:—

Bagram: This airport was completed during the Plan period.

Shindand: This airport which was not originally included in the Plan, reached the final stages of completion by the end of the Plan.

Kabul International: The Kabul airport was constructed under the administration of the Ministry of Public Works with the financial and technical assistance of the USSR. The Government of Afghanistan met the internal cost of the project. The terminal building is of modern construction and is equipped with the latest communication facilities. In addition to a complete meteorological station, which is equipped with the latest instruments, a number of auxiliary buildings and garages have been completed. The concrete run-way is 2,800 metres long.

Kandahar International: Construction of this airport was administered by the Air Authority and accomplished by an American contractor financed mutually under an agreement with the United States Agency for International Development. In addition to an asphalt runway of 3,200 metres in length, the installation consists of a modern terminal building, a hostel, living quarters for flight personnel, a meteorological station, and a number of other auxiliary buildings. A hanger 75 metres long and 50 metres wide has been completed and can serve the largest commercial jet aircraft. Completion of the entire complex is scheduled for January 1963.

Herat Airport: A new terminal building, an asphalt runway 2,000 metres long and 45 metres wide, and auxiliary buildings were completed during the Plan period.

The work was accomplished by the Air Authority with the technical and financial assistance of the U.S. AID.

Mazar-i-Sharif: A new terminal building, two temporary dwelling houses and other structures were completed. This airport has a runway 2,000 metres in length and 45 metres wide, scheduled for completion during 1963.

Kunduz: A new terminal building, an asphalt runway 2,000 metres long and 45 metres wide, and auxiliary buildings were completed with water and electric systems during the Plan period. Construction work was performed by the Air Authority with the technical and financial assistance of the U.S. AID.

Jalalabad: A new terminal, radio and secondary buildings and a 1,850 metres long, 45 metres wide asphalt runway was completed with water and electric system during the Plan period. The work was done by the Air Authority with financial and technical assistance from U.S. AID.

Maimana: A new terminal building and a gravelled runway were completed and put into operation, and repairs to the existing radio station were made.

The Plan provided for comprehensive training in all phases of the air transportation business. Schools for training pilots and aircraft technicians were opened in Kabul and Kandahar. Organized courses for training radio operators, motor mechanics and other technicians were also given at Kabul. Of equal importance, administrative and clerical personnel were given training in all phases of airline operations, such as scheduling, sales and ticketing, passenger handling and similar functions with the assistance of Pan Am World Airways, Inc.

The Air Authority, with the co-operation of an International Civil Aviation Organization and the U.S. Federal Aviation Agency, has established a modern radio communication and air navigation system along the domestic air routes. A training programme in the operation and maintenance of the system was established with the assistance of the C.A.A.G. About 500 students received technical education at Kabul and Kandahar Aviation Training Centres.

METEOROLOGY

In the interest of further improvement of air navigation, the Plan provided for the extension of meteorological services. The Royal Afghan Meteorological Institute, established in 1955, and incorporated within Afghan Air Authority in 1957, is responsible for establishing weather stations and disseminating information. One of the first steps taken in this programme was the institution of training courses. Personnel of the World Meteorological Organization of the United Nations were invited to assist and their efforts were concentrated on the training of specialists in handling instruments and equipment and teaching various specialized techniques.

The technical school of the Afghan Air Authority also instituted courses to train specialists in observation, radio operation, radiosonde and pilot balloon operators. At Kabul University a meteorological section was established.

lished in 1961, where lectures are given on general and dynamic meteorology, climatology, meteorological and aerological instruments and other subjects, by qualified instructors from the Air Authority. In addition promising students were sent abroad for advanced training.

In conformity with international agreements, the country maintains two central weather observatories which are equipped with radiosonde equipment. Such observatories have been established at Kabul and Kandahar airports. In addition, in accordance with the Plan, new or reconstructed stations have been built at Jalalabad, Herat, Mazar-i-Shariff, Ghazni, Kunduz, Farah, Lashkargah, and other locations in the country. The station at Kandahar has been reconstructed and a central instrument repair and maintenance shop at Kabul air-

port has been built and fully equipped.

From the beginning of 1961, regular radiosonde observations have been made. These balloons carry apparatus up to a height of 16,000 metres from which altitude data on atmospheric pressure, humidity and temperature are transmitted to a ground station. A regularly functioning forecast centre at Kabul airport prepares daily weather reports for the entire country.

The establishment of the network of stations in various parts of the country, which are equipped with the latest instruments and devices, have made possible more accurate weather forecasting which is of value not only to aerial navigation, but to agriculturalists as well.

CHAPTER VI

MANPOWER

COLLECTION OF MANPOWER INFORMATION

While formulating the series of Plans for the economic and social development of the country, the dearth of information about the present size of population and its rate of growth, its composition by sexes, ages and occupations, and its distribution by areas and ethnic groups, its level of productivity and its income etc., became increasingly apparent. When the First Five Year Plan was prepared in 1955, it was remarked that accurate statistics and technical personnel for the preparation of this Plan was needed. Since such data was not readily available, the Plan was prepared on the basis of existing statistical information. By the time drafting of the Second Plan began in 1961 the situation had improved somewhat. The paragraphs that follow give a brief review of the state of information relating to the manpower in the country and the steps taken by the Government to improve such information.

The Government has taken several steps through various sources to collect information relating to population. Insufficient financial resources and lack of experienced personnel have been responsible for inadequate progress in the field of population studies notwithstanding the Government's awareness of their importance. As a first step, the Government created by Royal decree, a permanent department in 1330 (1950) in the Ministry of Interior—the Directorate General of Statistics.

Directorate General of Statistics, Ministry of Interior:

The Directorate General of Statistics was created for the purpose of, (i) collecting statistics relating to human population and (ii) issuing identity cards to all males in the country. Branches of the department were also established in all provincial headquarters.

(i) Collection of statistics relating to population:

The Directorate was made responsible for carrying out a population census and for periodical collection and publication of statistics relating to population, births, deaths, literacy, marriages, divorces, physical disability and crime. Pertinent data were to be collected and published annually by provinces. The Directorate however has not taken a census nor have any vital statistics been obtained.

It was the intention of the Government to take a population census in 1960. For this purpose, attempts were made to secure technical assistance from foreign aid sources as well as from the United Nations Special Fund but without the desired success. The request to

the UN Special Fund was submitted in a form suggested by a team of UN experts. The Government had accepted the suggestion of the UN experts and had allocated the necessary local cost by budgetary appropriations. Since the necessary technical assistance had not materialised, the proposed census of 1960 was deferred.

Early in 1960, however, a team of UN experts visited the country and assisted the Ministry of Interior in training the local staff in census work by taking out a pilot census of Deh Khodaidad village (See para below); and in estimating the population of Afghanistan on the basis of the male population known to the Ministry of Interior. In calculating the estimate the following method was adopted:—

- (a) It was assumed that the rate of births was 29.56 per thousand per year.
- (b) It was further assumed that the rate of deaths was 9.74 per thousand per year.
- (c) It was also assumed that the number of men and women was equal. Thus in areas where identity cards had been issued to the male population, the number of males was doubled in order to estimate the total population. However, in areas in which identity cards had not been issued, the estimates of male population which had been made for administrative purposes about 15 years earlier, were accepted. The figure was doubled in order to include women and then 15 per cent of the total was added to 'roughly' cover the increase in population.

By adopting the aforementioned method of calculation, the total population of the country was estimated to be 13.8 million in 1960. For the present this estimate had been accepted as the country's population for official purposes. See Appendix I for distribution by provinces and the estimates of working population.

It will be thus seen that the currently accepted estimate of population is rather rough, and its accuracy remains to be verified by a census. The male-female ratio and the distribution of population by ages, regions, industries and occupations, would also be made accurately known after a census has been taken.

The World Health Organization, with the help of the Kabul Municipality, attempted to estimate the population of Kabul in 1954. This was not a census operation based on scientific methods and techniques but an effort was made to count the houses in Kabul and to ascertain the average size of a family by studying a fairly large

sample of families selected on a random basis. It nevertheless, deserves credit for being the first exercise in this direction, and for providing a basis for estimating the population of the capital.

Another serious effort was made to take a population and agricultural census in Deh Khudaiddad village four miles from Kabul in April 1960, with a view to:—

- (a) developing methods and techniques for carrying out a complete census all over the country; and
- (b) providing a guide line for estimating the sex and age composition characteristics of the population of the country.

As a pilot study, this operation was quite successful since results, when analysed, threw light on such basic facts as the ratio of males to females, and the sizes of the labour force, that is, people of working age (between 15 and 64).

A similar study had been made earlier in July 1959 in Bagrami village by the Columbia Team University of United States Operations Mission. The report of this study has not been used for official purposes. However, the results of the study provided some important comparisons for the later and more detailed study in Deh Khodaiddad in 1960 referred to above.

Further, a by-product of the work done by the World Health Organization in the villages included in Community Development programmes in Logar Valley, was the provision of a substantial amount of information relating to population of these villages by ages and sexes. The quality of the information is naturally limited since it was not collected as a demographic data. Nevertheless, the information has proved to be useful since it has provided material for comparison with the information collected by other sources from Bagrami and Deh Khodaiddad.

The Directorate General of Statistics is also supposed to collect and publish each year statistical information on all Government employees throughout the country except unskilled workers. This work has, however, not been started as yet although this information has been collected by the Directorate of Manpower, Ministry of Planning for certain areas in the country (See Section below).

Future Plans

The Directorate General of Statistics has prepared plans for a census operation to start in 1341 (1962). The questionnaire to be used for the purpose has been finalised and the training of enumerators was planned to be completed by the end of 1341 (early 1962). Thereafter, the work of enumeration will be completed in three stages: At stage I, the families and houses are to be counted. At stage II, the number of people living in houses are to be counted in a sample of villages drawn from the entire country. At stage III, resources permitting, a general census is planned upon completion of Stages I and II.

(ii) Registration of males and issue of identity cards:

The Royal decree containing instructions for the issuance

of identity cards to the male population of the country was revised in 1334 (1954). Particulars of all males including a photograph, personal description, disability, level of education and history of crime, if any, were to be recorded in a register to be compiled by the Ministry of Interior. Issuance of identity cards is the responsibility of the provincial administrators who send the information to the Ministry for inclusion in the Register.

The work has remained incomplete upto 1962. In Kandahar, Ghazni and Nangarhar provinces, the work is continuing, while in Paktia province it has not yet started.

Similarly, registration of births and deaths is also to be recorded by the provincial authorities. However, registration of births and deaths has been neither universal nor regular. Consequently the information remains incomplete.

Manpower Studies of the Ministry of Planning:

With the inauguration of the First Five Year Plan in 1956, the need arose for detailed information relating to current employment, and future requirements for workers particularly those skilled and educated. With a view to providing this information, the Ministry of Planning in 1338 (1959) set up a Directorate of Manpower which undertook systematic and regular collection of employment market information. Since the end of 1338 (March 1960), five such studies have been made in Kabul at intervals of six months. Special studies have also been made of some areas outside Kabul such as Parwan and Qataghan and of some important projects of the Ministry of Public Works, and of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Kabul Employment Market:

The Employment Market of Kabul has been studied on five occasions at six-monthly intervals starting from Hoot, 1338 (March 1960). The objectives of the studies were:—

- (a) To discover the main features of the Employment Market.
- (b) To discover the current and future demand for educated, skilled and unskilled workers.
- (c) To discover the changes that may have taken place in the Employment Market.

Employment information was called for on a standard proforma from all employers in the public sector (except defence establishments) and from employers in the private sector employing over five persons. The number of persons working in trade and commerce and smaller establishments in the private sector was estimated by means of a sample survey of such establishments selected from the list provided by the Municipality of Kabul.

The response on 30-12-1338 (March 1960) was 84% and 57% in the public and private sectors respectively. During the enquiry on 30-12-40 (March 1962) the response was 100% from both sectors.

On 30-12-1340, 305 employers in the public sector reported employment of 27,600 men and 2,250 women. The position on 30-12-1340 (1962) compared with that on 30-12-1338 (1960) as follows:—

Employment In Public Sector In Kabul

	30-12-1338 (March 1960)	30-12-1340 (March 1962)
Men	25,820	27,600
Women	1,530	2,250

The volume of employment in the private sector including organized industry and commerce, small shops and establishments and persons indirectly employed in 1338 (1960) and 1340 (1962) may be compared as follows:—

	30-12-1338 (March 1960)	30-12-1340 (March 1962)
Establishments covered by the inquiry	5,020	9,420
Small establishments including individual workers	12,020	12,600
Indirect employment	3,000	2,700
	<u>20,040</u>	<u>24,720</u>

It will be clear from the above that employment expanded during the closing period of the First Five Year Plan in both public and private sectors.

The total number of vacancies reported by Kabul employers (both in the public and private sectors) to be existing on 30-12-1338, 30-12-1339 and 30-12-1340 were:

	Vacancies	
	Men	Women
30-12-1338(March 1960)	3,930	240
30-12-1339(March 1961)	3,950	195
30-12-1340(March 1962)	5,192	380

The demand for workers is seen to have risen at the end of the First Plan. This would appear to symbolise the optimism of employers on the eve of the Second Plan.

A major portion of the demand for workers on 30-12-1340 (March 1962) was distributed over the following main groups of occupations:—

	No. of vacancies (Men & women)
Group 0—Professional and technical	450
Group 1—Administrative and Executive	100
Group 2—Clerical	1,180
Group 6—Transport and Communications	360
Group 7—Production process workers	2,575
Group 9—Service and recreation workers	640

Individual occupations in which more than 100 vacancies were reported to exist on 30-12-1340 (March 1962) were:—

No. of vacancies (Men & women)

Group 0—Teachers	360
Group 2—Clerk general	1,020
Group 6—Messengers	280
Group 7—Carpenters	190
Group 7—Masons	230
Group 7—Labourers	1,550
Group 9—Service and recreation workers	435

Employment of Women:

On 30-12-1340 (March 1962), the number of women workers reported in Kabul was 2,870 including 620 in the private sector. The number of women reported to be employed on 30-12-1338 (March 1960) was only 1,710 including 270 in the private sector.

It may be concluded that the social reforms introduced in mid 1338 have opened up a reserve of women workers who have come forward to share the work of national development. The advance made by the employment of women since after the social reforms has been very remarkable.

The occupations in which women were reported to be employed in relatively larger numbers are:—

Occupations	30-12-1338 (March 1960)	30-12-1340 (March 1962)
0-41-10 Nurse	12	132
0-42-10 Midwife	11	91
0-69-90 Teacher	440	610
2-11-50 Typist	22	290
2-99-10 Clerk general	256	340
7-11-90 Tailor	41	560

Shortage of Workers:

Employers in both public and private sectors reported difficulty in recruiting professional, administrative, clerical and skilled workers belonging to the following main occupations:—

Architect, Engineer, Civil; Engineer, Electrical; Engineer, Mechanical; Engineer, Automobile; Zoologist; Agronomist; X-ray operator; Draftsman; Technician, Engineering; Laboratory Technician; Accountant; Auditor; Interpreter; Book-keeper; Cashier; Secretary-Stenographer; Typist; Clerk general; Clerk library; Bee-keeper, Weaver hand-looms; Telephone operator; Blacksmith; Turner; Operator planning; milling, honing mechanic; general mechanic; motor mechanic; plumber; welder; electrician; radio mechanic; lineman; photographer.

It will be thus seen that there is a demand for educated and trained workers in the market indicating the need for expanding training facilities.

Out of an estimated male working population in Kabul of 58,000 persons in March 1962, nearly 52,000 were located by the employment study. Considering the fact that not all in the working age group are gainfully employed and that employment figures may not include all workers in Kabul, there appears to be no appreciable unemployment in the area.

Prospects of employment appeared bright for educated persons interested in administrative or clerical jobs, for professional and technical personnel and for skilled workers. An increased demand for workers in these categories is likely to develop.

were the Jalalabad Canal, the Sardeh Dam and the Salang Tunnel. The volume of employment and the vacancies existing on the date of inquiry in each of the projects were as follows:—

Employment Studies of Important Projects:

The Directorate of Manpower, Ministry of Planning, made on the spot studies of the employment position in three of the large projects of the Ministry of Public Works in Saratan 1341 (June-July 1962). The projects

Project	No. of persons employed	No. of vacancies
Jalalabad	9,635	3,591
Sardeh	916	306
Salang	8,806	1,282 (estimated)

Distribution of workers on each of the projects were:—

Project	Professional technical percentage	Administrative Executive percentage	Skilled percentage	Clerical percentage	Unskilled percentage
Jalalabad	1.5	2.1	36.5	21.6	55.2
Sardeh	0.9	1.8	21.0	4.9	71.4
Salang	0.2	1.5	35.1	2.8	60.4

The projects reported non-availability of educated and trained workers in the following occupations:—

sectors by occupational groups.

Interpreters, carpenters; welders; operators of compressors; graders; tractors and bulldozers; drillers; electricians; mechanics; repairmen; machinist; turner; physician; compounder; account; technical teacher; administrator; mason.

Appendix V—Showing indirect employment in Kabul on 30-12-1340.

Employment Markets of Parwan and Qataghan Provinces

A study of the important employment markets of the provinces of Parwan and Qataghan was made by the Directorate of Manpower, Ministry of Planning on 31-6-1340 (September 1961). The position obtaining in each of the following places was as follows:—

Name of the place	Estimate of labour force	Estimate of persons at work	Vacancies reported
1. Charikar	5,600	5,050	97
2. Gulbahar	...	4,240	...
3. Jabal Saraj	...	1,375	6
4. Pul-i-Khumri	4,400	5,570	1,330
5. Baghlan	3,370	2,700	135
6. Kunduz	5,600	4,720	250
7. Khanabad	5,000	2,525	20

Statistical Tables: The following tables containing information relating to Kabul as on 30-12-1340 are appended:

Appendix I—Showing distribution of population and labour force over the provinces according to Ministry of Interior estimates.

Appendix II Showing employment in Kabul on 30-12-

and III—1340 in public and private sectors by industries.

Appendix IV—Showing employment and vacancies in Kabul on 30-12-1340, in public and private

The occupational distribution of the persons at work in the public sector in the above named areas was as follows:—

Percentage of the persons at work by occupational groups

	Charikar	Gulbahar	Jabalseraj	Baghlan	Kunduz	Khanabad	Pul-i-Khumri
Group 0—Professional and Technical	32.2%	.9	3.4	12.9	13.7	11.3	3.8
Group 1—Administrative	2.4	1.5	1.6	5.7	2.8	4.6	1.3
Group 2—Clerical	21.7	5.2	8.6	25.9	16.3	18.8	5.9
Group 3—	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02

	Charikar	Gulbahar	Jabalseraj	Baghlan	Kunduz	Khanabad	Pul-i-Khumri
							0.02
*Group 3—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales workers	6.9	2.2	1.6	19.9	7.9	2.3	3.2
Group 4—							0.4
Farmhands	...	0.1	13.8	...	...	...	...
Group 5—							3.3
Mining workers	22.6	4.8	4.5	13.3	9.8	8.9	...
Group 6—							75.8
Transport workers	13.0	84.0	53.5	14.5	41.0	8.9	...
Group 7—							5.7
Production workers	1.4	2.2	12.9	7.4	8.8	44.9	...
Group 9—							...
Service workers							...
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Not known.

The labour force engaged in the private sector in these areas was distributed over the economic activities as follows:—

Economic activity	Charikar	Gulbahar	Jabal-Seraj	Pul-i-Khumri	Baghlan	Kunduz	Khanabad
1. Production and manufacture	54	75	30.7	24.7	52.1	34.8	41.6
2. Commerce	20.3	18	39.0	26.1	21.6	26.2	44.6
3. Transport	18.3	...	...	29.4	15.4	7.9	3.4
4. Services	7	7	30.9	19.8	10.8	31.1	10.2
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Training of Manpower

Industrialization is of recent origin in Afghanistan. Hence the facilities for training of technical workers available in the country did not prove adequate for supplying trained manpower required for the growing industries during the First Five Year Plan. Complete

information relating to the number and types of persons trained as apprentices or on the job is not available. Several thousand persons were, however, trained by the departments or establishments requiring skilled workers.

Information relating to persons who received institutional training in the vocational schools under the Ministry of Education has been given in the chapter relating to Education.

Given below are the number and types of persons who were trained by the Government departments and other authorities primarily fulfilling their own needs for trained workers:—

Name	Type of Training	No. of persons trained
Ministry of Agriculture	Bee-keeping	4
	Sericulture	16
		20
Ministry of Public Works	Estimators	12
	Operator tractor	89
	Electrical workers	89
	Fitters	73
	Operators crane	35
	Turners	29
	Motor Drivers	70
	Mechanics	112
		509

*Group 3—is repeated for Page 33.

Name	Type of Training	No. of persons trained
<u>Helmand Valley Authority</u>		
<u>Lashkargah School</u>	Craftsmen Nurses Carpentry Carpet weaving	63 23 8 14
		<u>118</u>
<u>Rural Development</u>	Rural Development workers	94
		<u>94</u>
<u>Jangalak Workshop</u>	Motor mechanics Mechanical supervisors Turners Fitters	30 12 32 60
		<u>134</u>
	Topography	17
		<u>17</u>
<u>Ministry of Communications</u>	Communications school	40
		<u>40</u>
<u>Civil Aviation</u>	Radio technicians Diesel Mechanics Aviation School Kandahar Fire fighting	16 8 165 11
		<u>200</u>
<u>Zindabanon Workshop</u>	Motor mechanics	65
		<u>65</u>
<u>Ministry of Health</u>	Midwives Sanitary Inspectors Medicine & Dentistry Vaccinator	11 16 6 21
		<u>54</u>
<u>Da Afghanistan Bank</u>	Banking	18
		<u>18</u>
<u>Press Department</u>	Journalism Music Photographers	25 30 19
		<u>74</u>
<u>Ministry of Mines and Industries</u>	Accounts	17

Name	Type of Training	No. of persons trained
Oil Exploration	Operator Bulldozer-tractor	9
	Operator crane	2
	Carpentry	10
	Motor driver	49
	Drilling	142
Manufacture of cement and Electricity	Electricians	55
	Estimators	40
Naghlu Dam Project	Topography	25
Geology Department		349
Total		349
Grand Total		1,692

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION

AN ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN DURING THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN *General Education Development*

The rate of education development in Afghanistan during the First Five-Year Plan, whether in the form

of the dissemination of literacy, procurement of technical personnel at different levels of qualifications, extension of middle and secondary school education, or in the sphere of higher education, has been satisfactory. In certain cases, as will be seen in the following pages, considerable progress, over and above the set targets, has been achieved. This point has been clarified in analytical tables attached hereto.

Table—1

	Before the 5-year Plan 1955-56	During Plan 1960-61	1960-61 as per- centage of 1955-56
No. of students per 10,000 population—Primary, Secondary and Vocational, Full course ...	96.34	169.06	175
No. of schools per 10,000 population—Primary, Secondary and Vocational ...	0.60	1.03	172
No. of Primary, Secondary, and Vocational school students per teacher ...	35	45	128
No. of Primary, Secondary and Vocational teachers per 10,000 population ...	3.01	4.13	137
No. of students of Higher Education, per 10,000 population	0.66	1.44	218

SOURCE: STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

Table I shows the general level of educational development. The position during the year before the Plan is compared with that in the last year of the Plan. A comparison of the pre-Plan and the present positions show that the number of students in primary, secondary and vocational schools per 10,000 head of population has increased from 96.34 in 1955-56 to 169.06 at present, or an increase of 75 per cent. In the number of schools, too, the increase per 10,000 head of population is 72 per cent. The number of students per teacher has, however, increased from 35 to 45 or by 28 per cent., because of the rapid increase in the number of students and a disproportionate development of teacher-training facilities. In the institutions for higher education the number of students rose by 127 per cent.

It must, however, be mentioned that all this increase has not occurred because of the new establishments under the Plan. Nearly 40 per cent of this increase has been due to a normal development of pre-Plan institutions.

Primary Education

When the First Five-Year Economic Development Plan was launched, the plans for the development and expansion of educational facilities were drawn up with

the specific purpose of aiding the economic plan as a whole. Although the harmonious character of this plan was evident, in a greater degree, at higher levels of education and in vocational education, yet due regard has been paid at every step to the development of general and elementary education. This was done with the object of co-ordinating educational development plans with social changes and trends.

With this fact in view, the Ministry of Education has revised and reviewed the primary school programme from time to time with the object of making it more functional in character and to develop its practical and theoretical nature by catering to the needs and tastes of those whose propensities make them eligible for practical work and learning various trades so that a subsidiary class of workers may be available for the new economic agricultural and industrial life of the country.

The plans for the development of primary education were, therefore, devised in such a way that the teaching programme and educational system could be improved by imparting a practical shape to them, and the number of new primary schools could also be increased. With these objectives in view the following developments occurred in primary education:

Table-2

Basic Statistics on primary and secondary education

			1955/56 Before the 1st Plan	1960/61 5th year of the Plan	Ratio of per- centage bet- ween 1955/56 and 1960/61
I.	Total number of educational institutions in primary and secondary education.	...	775	1,395	180
(a)	Total number of village and primary schools	...	732	1,321	181
	incl. village schools	...	384	788	205
	primary schools	...	348	533	153
(b)	Total number of middle schools and lycees	...	43	74	172
	incl. middle schools	...	27	52	193
	lycees	...	16	22	138
II.	Total number of students	...	121,767	227,192	187
(a)	Number of students in village and primary schools	...	116,093	213,098	184
	incl. village schools	...	16,421	44,122	269
	primary schools	...	99,672	168,976	169
(b)	Number of students in middle schools and lycees	...	5,674	14,094	248
	incl. middle schools	...	4,586	11,179	242
	lycees	...	1,088	2,915	269
III.	Total number of graduates	...	7,029	13,583	193
	incl. primary schools	...	6,139	11,247	183
	middle schools	...	718	1,796	250
	lycees	...	172	540	313
IV.	Total number of teachers in primary and secondary education	...	3,666	5,236	143
	incl. village schools	...	381	787	206
	primary schools	...	2,713	3,276	121
	middle schools and lycees	...	572	1,173	205

SOURCE : STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

(a) *Expansion of educational facilities and schools:*

The expansion of facilities for elementary education can be gauged from a perusal of Table 2, which shows the rate of increase in the number of teachers, graduates, students, and schools in primary and secondary areas. In primary and village schools, students have increased by 84 per cent, graduates by 93 per cent,

number of schools by 80 per cent and number of teachers by 41 per cent. This increase in number of students is due on one hand to additional achievements above the target set in the First Five-Year Plan and, on the other hand, to a 30 per cent natural expansion trend in education. In order to clarify this point further we give below details of the achievements, target-wise, under the Five Year Plan for primary education.

Table 3

New Primary Schools established during the First Five Year Plan

	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
1. Kabul (Centre)	4	...	1	6	4	15
2. Kabul (province)	2	1	2	4	3	12
3. Kandahar prov.	3	...	2	4	11	20
4. Herat prov.	1	1	2	2	4	10
5. Mazar-i-Sharif prov.	1	...	2	3	3	9
6. Nangarhar prov.	4	4	3	4	4	19

	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
7. Kataghan prov. ...	...	1	2	3	4	10
8. Pakthia prov. ...	1	...	5	4	7	17
9. Parwan prov. ...	...	3	5	4	3	15
10. Ghazni prov. ...	1	...	3	4	4	12
11. Grishk ...	3	3	2	3	2	13
12. Farah prov. ...	...	2	2	3	2	9
13. Maimana prov. ...	...	...	2	2	2	6
14. Shiberghan prov. ...	...	...	1	2	2	5
15. Badakhshan prov ...	1	...	1	2	2	6
16. Ghourat prov. ...	...	...	...	1	2	3
17. Bamiyan prov. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2
18. Uruzgan prov. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total	21	15	35	51	63	185

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF EDUCATION'S STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Before the Five Year Plan, there existed 348 regular six-grade primary schools and 384 village three-grade schools. But this number was quite inadequate when seen from the viewpoint of the population, the number of children of school age, and the ideal of compulsory primary education. It was therefore essential that the Plan be devised to set up a very large number of new primary schools. However, this could not be done due to the manifold difficulties with which the Ministry of Education was faced. Therefore, it was decided that 20 schools per year should be set up during the first three years of the Plan. This target was, however, exceeded due to public demand. 185 new primary schools, against 160 provided for by the Plan, were established during the First Five Year Plan. Details of the newly established primary schools are given in Table 3.

(b) Improvements in the quality of primary education:

Major changes and adjustments have been brought into the programme of primary education, which have resulted in greater co-ordination between the teaching programme and management of schools with the local conditions. Theoretical and practical agriculture were included in the programme. Also local crafts such as sewing, carpentry, weaving, carpet weaving, stone works, ceramics, rug weaving, and knot weaving were introduced. Furthermore, necessary equipment and tools were provided.

The manual of primary education and the code of supervision were reconsidered and modified according to educational and social developments and trends. A committee composed of the members of the Advisory Committee for Primary Education, the Institute of Education, and the Department of Supervision are also working on these problems. This committee has reached the final stage of its study and in the near future will present its proposal to the Ministry.

Six years ago the Speen Kalai and Allauddin experimental schools were established. This programme basically deals with the needs of the child and the natural and cultural environment of children. Many teachers, head teachers, supervisors and provincial directors who have come to Kabul to participate in conventions or summer and winter courses have visited these two schools. The impact of this experimental programme on educational methods and administration of schools has been felt even in the remote parts of the country. To augment the effectiveness of this programme, a directorate of Developments and Programme has recently been established within the Department of Primary Education. The prime responsibility of this directorate is to disseminate and introduce the favourable and feasible findings of the experimental programme in other schools. This Directorate will also be concerned with studies, research experiments and improvements of existing teaching materials and improvement of primary education curriculum in general.

Table 4

		Buildings and Building Material	Furniture	Cash	Estimated Total contribution
				Afs.	Afs.
1. Kabul province	...	Building complete	4		
		" incomplete	2		
2. Mazar-i-Sharif	Geribs 142	" complete	5	...	270,000
		" incomplete	43	...	9,767,000
		" promised	4		
		Private residence (unit)	2		
3. Herat		Clay (Khanwars)	10		

lage schools, too, which have more than double.

(d) *Factors which have retarded the Plan:*

1. In the absence of appropriations the buildings for 250 schools could not be completed.
2. In the case of the courses for adult education, progress to the desired extent could not be achieved. This was mainly due to the lack of public interest during the first year of the Plan and absence of funds during the second year. Public interest in these courses, however, increased gradually so that during the last two years of the Plan one hundred courses, at the rate of 49 per cent, were launched and the targets were thus attained.
3. In the case of the introduction of trades in schools the target was not attained by 21 schools; this was due to absence of appropriations during the second year of the Plan.

Secondary Education

Secondary education has made noteworthy progress during the past five years. New school buildings have been constructed; the number of secondary schools has not only doubled, but 16 new schools over and above the targets under the First Plan have been opened. The number of secondary school students has also increased by 148 per cent. Scientific equipment has been procured according to plans.

The details on increased number of students are shown in Table 2. The number of Lycee students rose from 1,088 to 2,915 and the number in Middle School increased from 4,586 to 11,179. The total change from 5,674 to 14,094 differs from the planned increase from 18,000 to 30,000. But the second set of figures includes students in the elementary grades of secondary schools.

Similar high rates of increase occurred in the number of graduates schools; 21 per cent rise for Lycee schools and 150 per cent for Middle Schools.

The number of secondary schools almost doubled but the rate of increase was higher for Middle schools than for Lycee schools because three of the latter were converted into Teacher-Training schools.

In the Lycee schools students increased much more rapidly than did the number of regular teachers. To some extent this deficiency of teachers was overcome by part-time teachers, and by local and foreign teachers serving under special contracts.

In the Middle Schools, however, the number of teachers actually rose faster than the number of students (150 per cent vs. 142 per cent) and the number of schools increased most rapidly of all. This came about because many small schools were established with sufficient teachers for handling a variety of subjects.

It is gratifying to note that the number of secondary schools increased much more than the targets in the Plan. During the Plan 6 new lycees and 25 new middle schools were opened in the country.

Among the five Lycees in Kabul, two are boarding

schools in which students from distant parts of the country are enrolled because there are no Lycees nor possibility of establishing such schools in these areas.

Progress in secondary education should not be measured solely in terms of the increase in numbers of school buildings, teachers, students, and graduates. Substantial advance has also been made in other ways. Libraries and laboratories have been extended and improved. The curriculum has been reviewed and revised, and more adequate textbooks provided.

Special attention has been given to extending the scope and improving the content of secondary education for girls. The programme includes not only basic training in language, literature, and science, but also in personal hygiene, home economics, handicraft skills, typing, etc. Special programmes for training teachers for girls' schools in the provinces have been undertaken.

In recognition of the emphasis placed on education of girls, a Directorate of Women Teachers was established in July, 1960, in the Department of Secondary Education. The main functions of the Directorate are to review the curriculum for education of girls, carry on research into the changing role of women in the social life of the nation, and to publish the bi-monthly Women's Journal.

Many problems of school administration have also been studied and some practices changed in order to improve the efficiency of the whole school system.

One of the main reasons for the successes achieved in secondary schools is the growing interest of the public in education. In addition the growing number of women volunteers as part-time teachers or supporters of schools in other ways reflects the growing importance of women in society.

Secondary education, like other forms of education, has benefited greatly from help received from friendly countries and international organizations. This assistance has taken many forms, including scholarships for teachers, teaching materials, and laboratory equipment etc. The largest part came from the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, and UNESCO.

The voluntary contributions of land, building, materials, and labour by the public at large have also been an important factor in the success of the programme.

Village Schools

Village schools have been established in remote areas where the population is dispersed or scanty and regular primary schools are not within the reach of local children. These schools have a three-year course and their graduates are accepted as 4th grade students in primary schools provided they are not over age. During the First Five-Year Plan a number of such schools, which had been opened in comparatively well-populated areas, was converted into regular primary schools. The First Plan contemplated opening one hundred village schools every year, but due to public demand this target has been exceeded.

Courses in Adult Education

Since 90 per cent of adults in the country are illiterate, other means besides primary and village schools are required to combat illiteracy. Because courses in adult education are one of the useful means for this purpose, it was stipulated that 50 courses per year should be launched in the different parts of Afghanistan during the Five-Year Plan. Materials employed in these courses include special textbooks for adults, charts and posters, and the periodical 'Bekhwan-Wa-Bedan', meaning 'Read and Learn'; this magazine is published monthly and 10,000 copies are distributed free of charge to those enrolling the courses of adult education, in

village schools, etc. Documentaries and movie-films on education, health and social subjects, are also exhibited for the benefit of such persons. During the First Plan 145 courses of adult education were launched.

In order to make teaching programmes in schools more functional and practical, the Ministry of Education endeavoured to introduce into schools, during the First Plan, certain handicrafts and trades, such as weaving, carpentry, carpet-making, tailoring, stone-masonry, etc. The programme was designed largely for the benefit of those children who do not continue their studies in higher schools.

Table 5

Number of schools in which Local Trades were introduced during the First Plan

1. Kabul (Centre)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Kabul Prov.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3. Kandahar Prov.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Herat Prov.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
5. Mazar-i-Sharif Prov.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
6. Nangarhar Prov.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
7. Kataghan Prov.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
8. Perwan Prov.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ghazni Prov.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
10. Pakhtia Prov.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Grishk Prov.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
12. Farah Prov.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
13. Maimana Prov.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
14. Shiberghan Prov.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15. Badakhshan Prov.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ghourat Prov.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Bamiyan Prov.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Uruzgan Prov.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	20	4	25	24	36	109

Vocational Education

Substantial progress has been made in the development of vocational education. The purpose is to increase the number of young people qualified to occupy

the growing number of skilled and technical positions available in agriculture, industry and government. Among the skills for which training is provided are typing, accounting, office management, mechanical techniques, teaching and administration.

Table 6

	First Five-Year Plan		1961 as Percentage of 1956
	1956	1961	
Total enrollment	3,451	6,122	177
Secondary	986	1,836	186
Middle	2,465	4,286	174
Total graduates	521	907	174
Secondary 24	267	326	122
Middle	254	581	229
Number of Schools	21	31	148
Total number of teachers	298	462	155
Secondary school teachers	...	167	...
Middle school teachers	...	295	...

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF EDUCATION'S STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The number of schools has risen almost 48 per cent, students increased nearly 77 per cent and graduates have more than doubled, while teachers increased 55 per cent. These facts are shown in Table 6.

The quality of vocational education has been improved by expanding the scope of training and increasing the depth of studies and practical experience. Improvements of this kind have occurred in the Islamic schools, the Teacher Training Schools, the School of Commerce, the Leek-owe-schomir school, the Shahdokht Belquis, the A.I.T. school for agriculture, and others.

As in all types of education, shortage of teachers and suitable teaching materials and equipment have been encountered in vocational education. Scholarships granted by foreign countries to aid Afghan students abroad who will return to teaching positions, grants of materials from abroad, improved printing facilities at

home—these and similar measures are helping to overcome the shortages.

In-service training courses for teachers and administrators are also being expanded.

Centre of Ministry of Education

The activities of the Ministry extend beyond school buildings and courses of instruction in the schools. Improvements have been made in the hospital, Kabul Museum, the printing shop, audio-visual facilities, the public library, the National Scouts Institution, and in club facilities at Paghman.

With the help of the Institute of Education, the Ministry has organized educational conventions in the capitals of the provinces for teachers, supervisors, and headmasters.

Table 7

Number of students attending University and number of graduates

	Number of students		% increase	Number of teachers		% increase	Number of graduates		% increase
	Before the 5th year Plan			Before the 5th year Plan			Before the 5th year Plan		
Total	874	1,987	127	43	285	563	125	229	83
Faculty of Literature	129	366	183	8	31	287	25	46	86
Faculty of Law	197	264	34	7	23	229	30	38	27
Fac. of Women's Science	210	407	94	8	31	287	21	25	19
Faculty of Science									
Faculty of Economics	...	136	...	...	13	...	...	21	...
Faculty of Islamic studies	98	83	- 15	2	11	450	37	18	...
Faculty of Medicinee	186	440	137	10	102	920	33	46	39
Faculty of Pharmacy	...	28	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Faculty of Engineering	30	132	340	4	12	200	...	12	...
Faculty of Education	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...
Faculty of Agriculture	24	121	-404	- 4	13	225	...	23	...

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF EDUCATION'S STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the past five years a number of books and journals have been printed by different scientific and cultural institutions of the Ministry. The compiling department has translated and printed 138 textbooks and teaching material, 44 of the above number have been printed in Afghanistan and the remainder in foreign countries. This department has also been responsible for publication of IRFAN and PUHANA, as well as the bi-monthly Educational News Bulletin, Youth Journal and Bekhwan-Wa-Bedan monthly journal. The Ministry of Education, together with Kabul University, issue 21 such kinds of publications.

The Pashto Academy has compiled 13 books, translated 19 books and pamphlets and printed 13 books. Also the Kabul Magazine is issued by the Pashto Academy.

The History Academy has compiled 13 books during this period, translated 2 books and had printed 24 books and pamphlets. This Academy also issues the Aryana

and Afghanistan Magazine.

Aryana Encyclopedia Academy has printed volumes 16, 17 and 18 of the Persian Aryana Encyclopedia and volumes 16 and 17 of the Pashto Encyclopedia. Furthermore, 4 volumes of the Georgraphic Encyclopedia have been printed and another volume is being printed.

One thousand pages of material for the remaining volumes of Aryana Encyclopedia has also been edited.

Medical service is free for all Afghan students and this service is gradually being expanded to cover all students in schools and faculties. The Hygiene Department of the Ministry of Education is concerned more with preventive medicine and in the past five years has rendered the following services:

25,000 to 40,000 students have been inoculated for typhoid fever; an average of 16,000 students have been vaccinated for smallpox; 10,000 to 20,000 students have

been annually inoculated against many infectious diseases; 50,000 students were inoculated for cholera.

In medical treatment, 20,000 students have been annually treated and 40,000 students have been examined for check-up purposes. Further, first-aid courses were organized in Kabul girls' schools, and first-aid rooms have been assigned where students may apply for examination and treatment.

The Stadium at the Isteqlal Lycee has been completed and athletic fields have been established in many different schools.

Every year for the past five years two separate tournaments have taken place, one in the spring and one in the autumn. Different teams have participated in these tournaments and thousand of people have attended the matches. These teams include soccer, handball, basket-ball and volley ball.

The Boy Scouts' Institute was first established in this country in 1311 (1933). It was later reorganized in 1335 (1958) and is now rapidly developing. There are more than 600 members of this Institute. Also the Girl Scouts was established and at present has 300 members. In the Provinces Scout Institutes have been opened in Mazar-Sharif, Maimana, Kataghan, Kandahar and Herat.

UNESCO Activities in Afghanistan during the First Five Year Plan:

(1956-57 to 1960-61)

UNESCO's programme was organized under six projects: Teacher training, fundamental education, women's education, technical education, printing and libraries. Three experts worked in teacher training, one of them specialising in handicrafts and audio-visual education. Their work centred in Darul Moallamein and the Rural Development project. The fundamental education expert worked in the Rural Development Project Training Centre. The Women's education expert specialized in home management training. The first technical education expert arrived late in 1956 and supervised the building and operational planning of Kandahar Technical School. The printing expert divided his work between the press department and the Ministry of Education printing house. The library expert surveyed for six months library facilities and prepared plans for the Kabul Public Library which opened in 1957. UNESCO also provided equipment for the women's educational technical education, printing and library projects.

The Directorate General of Museums and Antiquities in Afghanistan

During the First Five-Year Plan, the Directorate General of Museums and Antiquities in Afghanistan

made satisfactory progress according to plan. Its success is due to UNESCO's scientific and technical assistance and the endeavours of the Ministry of Education.

The Directorate of Kabul Museum was expanded and raised to the status of a Directorate General of Museums so that it may administer all museums and archaeological activities in the country.

With this arrangement the number of sections in Kabul Museum were increased, and educated and trained persons were placed at the head of each section. Others were placed under training. Half of these persons receiving training abroad have been sent with the help of UNESCO, the Government of Italy, and Asia Foundation.

The building of Kabul Museum was modernized and improved and an annex was added to it. Rooms for a laboratory for repairing museum pieces, a depot for specimens, a laboratory for photography, and a room for ethnographical exhibits were also procured. Most of the rooms in Kabul Museum were equipped with glass cabinets illuminated by fluorescent lights. The best selected specimens from different sectors of Afghanistan have been arranged and displayed with appropriate descriptive cards in these cabinets. The greater part of Kabul Museum has been rearranged and organized in accordance with modern principles of museography.

Kabul University

During the period of the First Five-Year Plan, Kabul University made substantial progress. New colleges were established, new buildings erected, new laboratories and libraries equipped. The number of faculty and students has steadily grown, the curriculum has been broadened in scope, the quality and quantity of faculty research and the publications of the university have greatly improved.

Many graduates of the University have gone abroad for further study and from these have been recruited some of the new faculty of the University. Affiliations have been established with Universities of Paris, Lyons, Bonn, and Cologne.

Foreign assistance in developing the University has come largely from UNESCO and the United States. In particular UNESCO has aided in building up the teaching and research work in physics and biology and in teacher training. The United States has helped on construction of new buildings and expanding the work of the Faculties of Education, Agriculture and Engineering, Science and Economics.

In the fourth year of the Plan co-education was introduced in several colleges of the University. Girls had previously been enrolled under separate Faculties; these were merged with the regular Faculties or Colleges.

Table 8

Students Sent Abroad, 1956—1960

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total
Romania	...	...	...	...	2	2
U.A.R.	2	2	...	...	5	14
U.S.I.C.A.	89	69	60	34	61	313
U.S.I.S.	4	3	4	12	1	24
U.S.S.R.	...	4	...	5	61	70
U.N.	...	5	...	...	1	6
Czechoslovakia	...	4	6	4	6	20
Japan	...	...	1	1	2	4
I.L.O.	7	5	1	1	2	14
W.H.O.	1	5	4	5	6	21
U.K.	...	1	2	...	...	3
India	...	1	2	1	2	6
West Germany	6	14	9	17	8	54
France	5	...	4	5	9	23
UNESCO	8	5	...	1	...	14
Australia	3	...	...	...	10	13
Eisenhower fellowships	...	...	2	...	...	2
F.A.O.	...	...	1	2	...	3
U.N.T.A.	3	14	9	1	...	27
I.M.F.	...	...	1	...	...	1
W.M.O.	1	...	...	...	9	10
Poland	...	...	...	2	...	2
Italy	...	...	...	6	7	13
Holland	...	...	...	...	1	1
Atomic energy	...	...	...	...	9	9
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	...	2	2
Asia Foundation	...	...	...	2	1	3
Grand Total						674

The continued progress of Kabul University may be measured in part by the growth in numbers of students, faculty, and graduates. Table 7 shows the details. It will be noted that total number of students more than doubled from the first to the fifth year of the Plan (from 874 to 1981); faculty rose three-fold (from 73 to 234); and graduates went up 83 per cent (from 125 to 229).

During the five years of the First Plan nearly 700 Afghan students have gone abroad for additional study in a wide range of fields. Most of these students have received financial help from international organizations and friendly foreign governments. Table 8 shows the number of students who went abroad during the past five years and the countries or assistance programmes involved.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRESS DURING THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

In the First Five Year Plan the public health programme included the following main elements: (1) improvement and extension of hospitals, clinics, laboratories, and other medical facilities, (2) training of additional doctors, nurses, technicians, and other medical personnel, (3) control and ultimate eradication of malaria, (4) extension of inoculation against various contagious diseases, and (5) health education. Substantial progress has been achieved along these lines.

In planning our health programme two factors had to be considered. Firstly there are the real, and often urgent, health needs of the country which can only be assessed by those in charge of medical and health administration. In meeting these great emphasis must be given to preventing diseases, a principle acknowledged more and more through out the scientific world. Secondly some attention had to be paid to the demands of the people. As education and understanding among the population increased so do their demands, for the relief of suffering, leading to the creation of expensive curative services. It can be seen that the real health needs and the demands of the people may not be the same, but it is the duty of a health administration to meet the balance between these demands and the money available. Often there is a close relationship between prevention and cure. For example in tuberculosis and in leprosy the cure of a patient stops the spread of disease to the other people. Therefore, in planning the use of limited funds in curative services it may be necessary to give special consideration to the cure of those diseases of which the spread can be limited in this manner.

As the collection of statistics is only beginning in an organized manner in Afghanistan, it is not possible accurately to assess the health needs of the people, but it is known that infectious disease in general is very common. Intestinal diseases, tuberculosis, trachoma and leprosy are evident. Malaria and smallpox which are endemic continue to present problems, although there are now efficient control measures in hand which will greatly reduce their incidence. There is also no doubt a very high rate of infant mortality due to the infections to which they are subjected in their early years.

The progress which has been made in the First Five Year Plan, and that which will be made in the second and subsequent Five Year Plans, must be measured against the improvement in health that can be achieved among the population by eliminating the major causes of sickness and death.

Hospitals and Clinics:

In improving the health of the people the provision of hospitals and clinics is not necessarily a measure of improvement: they merely indicate the care provided for the sick, and measure the failure of prevention. However, all over the world hospitals account for a major proportion of expenditure in any health budget. It has assumed a similar position in Afghanistan.

(i) *Hospitals:* During the Plan period the number of hospitals increased from 52 to 59 and the beds from 1,380 to 1,759. New hospitals opened were in Kabul, Girishk, Nangarhar, Paktia, Maimana, Ghourat, Oruzgan, Bamyan and Taloqan. This increase in hospitals could not have been exceeded in view of the shortage of nurses.

(ii) *Maternity Hospitals:* The Plan period saw an increase in maternity beds from 90 to 115. Further increase will no doubt be dependent on the extension of obstetric services in the provinces and country areas.

(iii) *Maternity and Child Centres:* In view of the wastage of child life priority has been given to the extension of maternal and child health services. There has been an increase of MCH Centres, bringing the total at the end of 1340 to 15.

(iv) *Rural Health Clinics:* During the First Five Year Plan there was a very creditable extension of rural health services effected by the departments of Rural Development and Health. A training unit for doctors, nurses, sanitarians, and others was successfully built up in Gulzar. Clinics were opened in Logar I, Logar II, Parwan, Khost, Ghazni, Nuristan and the Kunar Valley. In these clinics emphasis has so far been on curative medicine, sanitation and various inoculation programmes. Little has been achieved in the field of nursing, as Afghanistan nursing services are not yet fully developed.

(v) *Mobile Clinics:* In a country of such difficult terrain as Afghanistan, it has been thought advisable to provide mobile clinics for the population to give some services to the people until permanent clinics cover the whole country. During the First Five Year Plan 8 such mobile clinics were provided.

(vi) *Tuberculosis Hospitals and Clinics:* During the Plan there was no increase in the number of beds provided for the treatment of tuberculosis. This is discussed further in Section 4 under "Special Services".

(vii) *Dental Clinics*: Dental disease in the young probably does not constitute so serious a problem in Afghanistan as it does in European and North American countries, although there is known to be a high incidence of gingival disease in older people. During the Plan two new dental clinics were opened, one in each of Jalalabad and Kataghan.

(viii) *X-Ray Facilities*: 23 further diagnostic X-ray machines were installed bringing the total number in Afghanistan to 31. The need for training of technicians operating these machines is felt more than before. Today there are 31 X-ray clinics in ten provinces, while five years ago there were only eight, of which six were

in Kabul.

(ix) *Laboratories*: 5 new hospital laboratories in the public sector were opened and there was a big increase in the work done by the Central Public Health Laboratory in Kabul. This laboratory provided both clinical and public health services and also acts in an advisory and supervisory capacity to the laboratories in the provinces.

(x) *Polyclinics*: By the end of the First Five Year Plan there was a total of 68 polyclinics in Afghanistan, which consisted both of hospital and independent polyclinics. This figure, however, does not include maternity and child health service.

Table 1

Hospitals and Medical facilities in Afghanistan at the end of the First Five Year Plan (1961-62)

Provinces	Hospitals	No. of beds	No. of laboratories	No. of X-ray clinics	No. of TB clinics
Kabul	12	998	7	21	2
Kandahar	4	110	1	1	...
Herat	6	120	1	1	...
Mazar	4	80	1	1	...
Kataghan	6	85	2	2	...
Nangarhar	6	...	1	1	...
Paktia	5	85	1	...	...
Farah	2	25	...	...	...
Maimana	2	40	1	1	...
Perwan	2	40	1	1	...
Badakhshan	1	25	...	...	...
Ghazni	2	40	1	1	...
Shiberghan	1	15	...	...	...
Bamiyan	1	10	...	...	...
Oruzgan	1	10	...	...	...
Ghourat	1	15	...	...	...
Girishk	2	31	2	1	...
Taloqan	1	10	...	...	...
Total	59	1739	19	31	2

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Special Services:

As has been pointed out in planning health services for a country there must be a balance struck between urgent needs and demands. The special services provided by the Ministry of Health are designed to meet the urgent demands. The diseases which they are designed to control are normally of great human and economic importance reaching far beyond the field of health.

Control of Malaria:

No more than fifteen years ago the incidence of Malaria in Afghanistan was exceedingly high. About four million people lived in the dangerous malaria areas, and it is estimated that no less than 10 per cent of these people suffered from the disease. In 1948 a programme for control of malaria was instituted, largely by means of spraying DDT in the breeding areas of the infested mosquitoes. This control programme was so successful in reducing malaria that by 1957 the goal of complete eradication of the disease was announced. By 1961 the

population protected by DDT spraying exceeded three million, and nearly the same number were covered by periodic surveillance carried out by local health units working under the Malarial Institute.

Rapid progress toward ultimate eradication of malaria is shown by the rapid decrease in the malaria incidence rate per thousand of people. The rate fell from 2.5 in 1959 to 0.8 in 1960 and 0.4 in 1961.

Pre-eradication Survey:

The pre-eradication surveys carried out between 1958 and 1961 showed that the total population living in malarious areas was about 4.267 million. Of these 0.5 million live in towns and 3.767 in the country.

The period of active transmission was found to be from mid July to mid October. The three human parasites *P. vivax*, *P. falciparum* and *P. malariae* are found but infections with the last are known to be rare.

Of the mosquitoes responsible for carrying malaria *A. superpictus*, was incriminated as the main vector

while *A. culicifacies* was found to be a vector in Nangarhar. Other species were suspected but so far no proof has been obtained. The principle vectors are still highly susceptible to normal doses of DDT.

Attack Phase: The areas under the attack phase with the population protected between 1958 and 1961 are given below:—

Table 2

Number of people treated against Malaria

Name of Province	Population protected by DDT spraying in:			
	1958	1959	1960	1961
Kataghan & Badakshan	408,396	699,990	972,594	1,037,205
Kabul—Parwan	186,120	200,000	187,876	224,070
Paktia	143,108	200,000	258,988	384,470
Ghazni	...	...	...	154,843
Nangarhar	404,427	477,355	496,280	438,953
Kandahar	151,675	173,947	222,930	280,662
Girishk—Farrah	224,525	259,790	283,712	316,211
Herat	163,267	163,247	176,907	200,909
Mazar-i-Sharif	67,992	100,000	77,977	130,597
Total	7,749,510	2,274,329	2,677,264	3,180,695

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

activities since showed that there has not yet been a resumption of malarial transmission in the valley.

Consolidation phase:

Surveillance:

In the Laghman Valley of Nangarhar province it was possible to withdraw spraying. This valley with a population of 85,981 passed from the attack to the consolidation phase during 1961. The monthly case detection

Surveillance is carried out in all rease concurrently with the attack phase. The population covered by surveillance from 1957 onwards is shown below:

Table 3

Number of people covered by Surveillance

Years	Population
1957	283,494
1958	383,804
1959	830,226
1960	2,207,685
1961	2,599,048 (up to the end of the 3rd quarter)

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Malaria Cases:

In the following table the malaria cases diagnosed and the corresponding parasite rates are given:

Table 4

Malaria cases diagnosed and corresponding parasites

Year	No. of cases	Corresponding parasite rate per 1,000
1957	393	2.05
1958	2,037	2.5
1959	1,525	0.69
1960	610	0.23
1961 (up to Sept.)		

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

The apparent increase in cases and the rise in the parasite rate between 1958 and 1959 is accounted for by better case finding. Since 1959 it will be seen that there has been a steady and very satisfying decline.

Smallpox:

In 1959 the Ministry of Health drew up a plan of operations for the pre-eradication control of smallpox, a lethal disease which not only kills a high proportion of those attacked but also causes blindness in a significant number of survivors. This plan of operations covers a six year period, and during that part of the period coming within the first five year plan between two and three million people were vaccinated.

Tuberculosis: It was stated that there had been no increase in tuberculosis beds during the plan. It is a disease in which prevention is of paramount importance. In the modern concept of tuberculosis control emphasis is not in the provision of numerous hospital beds. The approach now is one of diligent and active searching for cases, of the domiciliary treatment of these cases and the surveillance of their contacts. This demands an efficient tuberculosis field service with well run clinics for diagnosis and control purposes, and a comparatively small number of hospital beds attached to general hospitals in such a way that the TB patients are not in contact with other patients.

During the plan period the department's major effort in tuberculosis control has been in Kabul. Advice has been sought from international sources on the improvement of services in Chaman Clinic; domiciliary services have received particular attention and BCG vaccination against tuberculosis has been started in Kabul amongst the school children and infants attending infant welfare clinics.

The Department of Health has sought further advice on building up and extending satisfactory tuberculosis services throughout Afghanistan.

Cholera: In the year following the epidemic of cholera in 1960 three million anti-cholera vaccinations were carried out to prevent any recrudescence of that disease.

Typhus: Ten years ago typhus presented a very severe public health problem in Afghanistan. The Government took proper steps for its control, and during 1958-1959 over two million people were dusted with insecticides in Kabul, Kandahar and Jalalabad areas. In

1960 and 1961 the control programme was extended to cover a further two million people living in the mountainous areas of Kandahar, Herat, Kataghan, Ghazni, Nangarhar and Paktia provinces.

Public Heal Institute:

The Public Health Institute building was nearing completion by the end of the Plan. Advice on its organization and functions has been given by international experts and its director went on a short fellowship overseas to see the working of a similar institute.

Comprehensive plans have now been made concerning its functions, staffing, equipment and the continuing technical advice that will be necessary from outside Afghanistan. It will provide advisory laboratory services; it will also undertake post-graduate medical training in specific subjects and the training of various categories of ancillary medical workers.

Vaccine Institute:

During the Plan the techniques used at the Institute were considerably improved and the quantities of the various antigens produced were increased. The Institute now produces the following antigens:

Calf lymph,
T.A.B. vaccine; and
Cholera vaccine and Rabies vaccine.

School for Sanitarians:

The School for Sanitarians was opened in January 1956. The training programmes have continued satisfactorily and during the Plan 64 sanitarians completed their education. At present it would appear that there is considerable wastage of trained personnel, as only a very small percentage of the numbers of trained people have been posted throughout the country.

Training Programmes:

It will be seen that there are serious shortage of many types of health workers. The need for X-ray technicians has been mentioned. Again the desperate shortage of nurses at the end of this Plan must be stressed. Unless this shortage of nurses is remedied during the Second Five Year Plan there can be no proper expansion of hospital services, or indeed staffing of the existing services, or spread of maternity and nursing services in rural areas.

CHAPTER IX

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The main objective of the rural development programme is to improve the levels of the living of the rural population by waging a constant war against disease, ignorance and poverty and to provide for a fuller, richer and better life for individuals within the family and the community. It seeks to accomplish the above by:—

- (a) maximum utilization of the under employed and unemployed man-power resources and participation by the people themselves with as much reliance as possible on their own initiative, and
- (b) the use of the knowledge and skills of all the national services in an integrated rather than an isolated or fragmentary way and conceives of them in a manner which recognizes the indivisibility of the welfare of the individuals. The unified impact is secured by the introduction of a multi purpose functionary at the village level as a single contact man and as the common agent for all the concerned technical ministries departments at that level.

Organization:

The policy formulation and the general direction to the programme is provided by the High Council for Rural Development, which consists of H.R.H. the Prime Minister as President and the following as members:—

- (1) Vice President.
- (2) Minister of Agriculture.
- (3) Minister of Education.
- (4) Minister of Public Health.
- (5) Minister of Mines and Industries.
- (6) Deputy Minister of Planning.
- (7) President, Rural Development Department, who also functions as the secretary to the Council.

The High Council provides guidance in regard to:—

- (1) determination of the number and area for the location of rural development projects in the country,
- (2) general policy in fixing priorities of activities to be undertaken in the project areas,
- (3) reviewing yearly progress, and, if necessary, revising policy in respect of plans and pro-

grammes with priorities, goals and budgets based on achievements,

- (4) carrying out suggestions and recommendations made by the President of the High Council.

Rural Development Department:

The Rural Development Department is the central operating agency for the implementation of the programme. It functions directly under the office of the Prime Minister. The President of the Department, in the discharge of his duties, is assisted by the vice-president (administration), vice-president (technical) director-general of training, director-general of project operations, directors of programming, field supervision, statistics, publications and public relations, administration, accounts and control, budget, supplies, constructions, archives, and other technical and administrative staff.

Rural Development Commission:

With a view to securing the co-operation of the concerned technical ministries, a Rural Development Commission with the following composition has been established:—

The President of the Rural Development Department serves as the Chairman of the Commission, and the following officials from the ministries are its members:—

- (1) Director General of Extension, Ministry of Agriculture.
- (2) President of Primary Education, Ministry of Education.
- (3) Director of Fundamental Education, Ministry of Education.
- (4) President of Public Health, Ministry of Public Health.
- (5) President of the Census Department, Ministry of Interior.
- (6) President of Industries, Ministry of Mines and Industries.
- (7) Director-General of the Liaison Department for Foreign Assistance, Ministry of Planning.
- (8) President of Bank of Agriculture and Cottage Industry.

Name of Project:

Training and Demonstration.
Logar I.
Logar II.
Said Khel (Parwan).
Nuristan Landeseen.

The Commission advises the Rural Development Department in programme planning and co-ordination of ministerial and departmental activities in the programme. The members also make reports to the concerned ministries regarding the progress and problems of their relative fields.

Councils at Other Levels

Arrangements have also been made to establish provincial rural development council and project development committees at provincial project levels. They are primarily concerned with the involvement of the local administrative officers and the representatives of the people in the programme.

Of particular significance are the village development councils consisting of the representatives of the villages, who are being increasingly associated in the planning and implementation of the programme in their villages. The number of councils at present functioning in each project are indicated below:—

Name of the Project	Number of Village Development Councils
Training & demonstration	12
Logar I	11
Logar II	6
Said Khen (Parwan)	11
Nuristan Laneseen	...

Youth Clubs:

The youth in any country constitutes the greatest

YEARLY ALLOCATIONS & EXPENDITURES

The actual yearly allocations for the programme and the amounts spent during the First Plan period are as given below:—

	Actual provision	Expenditure
	Afghanis	Afghanis
First Year		
1st Meezan '35—end of Sunbola '36 (1956-57)		
Second Year		
1st Meezan '36—end of Sunbola '37 (1957-58)	6,800,000	1,029,834
Third Year		
1st Meezan '37—end of Sunbola '38 (1958-59)	15,000,000	2,060,336
Fourth Year		
1st Meezan '38—end of Sunbola '39 (1959-60)	15,000,000	11,418,377
Fifth Year		
1st Meezan '39—end of Hoot '39 (1960-61)	15,800,342	10,157,715
	19,948,000	11,726,315

potential human resources. Steps are therefore being taken to initiate village youth programmes and activities which are likely to contribute materially towards balanced village development. On the lines of 4-H clubs these will be designated as "Chardal" clubs—dal standing for heart (dil), head (dimagh), hand (dast), and health (tandurusti). Three such clubs have already been established in villages in Sahak, Shewaki and Shina in the Training and Demonstration project, and one in village Bayan Olia in Said Khel Project. Similarly efforts are being made in other projects.

These will be linked up organically with the village development councils so that they represent their 'executive arms'.

People's Participation:

As the people's participation is the crux of the whole programme, many activities in the projects are undertaken with the contribution from the village people either in the form of labour, donation of land, or making available premises free of rent for the establishment of various services. According to the recent estimate the total contribution of the people up to 21st March 1961 was approximately 1,100,000 Afghanis.

Scope of the Programme:

The rural development programme commenced in this country with the establishment of a 'rural welfare project' comprising two villages, Shewaki and Deh Yakub in Asad 1333 (August 1954) for 'demonstrating various types of activities which would beneficially affect the daily lives of the people'. It was, however, soon felt that these two villages with a population of less than 3,000 did not constitute a unit suitable for research and activities connected with a pilot project and sizeable enough for the staff employed there. Eight more villages were therefore added by the end of Qaus 1333 (December 1954), and 27 villages were brought within its operation in Hamal 1334 (March 1955). As with the development of field operations the response from the people grew and so did the pressure from the neighbouring areas for inclusion in the project.

Training

As the success of the programme is primarily dependent upon the availability of qualified and trained personnel, adequate arrangements are being made to provide the necessary pre-service, in-service, refresher and orientation training. All such courses are being conducted at the national training centre, Gulzar which, when completed, would have residential accommodation and training facilities for 250 trainees. In addition, it will have a large assembly hall, a display hall, an open air theatre, and demonstration area for exhibiting various models. It has also an agricultural farm of about 70 jiribs for imparting practical training, testing the improved techniques and raising vegetable and fruit nurseries. It will in addition have poultry units and animals of improved breeds.

1. Village Workers:

The first course of 28 trainees holding VI grade certificates was organized in November 1955 for 6 months. The second course for 30 trainees was started on 3rd July 1956 and lasted for 9 months. Third course for 30 trainees was inaugurated on 29th June, 1959, and completed on 28th June 1960. Fourth course for 50 trainees commenced on 29th June 1960 and was terminated on 23rd July 1961. Fifth course for 45 trainees started on 6th April 1961 concluded towards the end of June 1962.

2. Fundamental Education Organizers:

With a view to involving the primary school teachers in the programme and equipping them suitably for the task the following courses in community leadership and fundamental education were organized for the:—

- (i) 6 courses, each of 3 weeks duration during 1955.
- (ii) 6 courses each of 11 weeks duration during 1956 and 1957.
- (iii) 4 courses each of 18 weeks duration during 1958 and 1959.
- (iv) 2 courses each of 2 weeks duration during 1960.

So far about 250 primary school teachers have been trained in either community leadership or fundamental education, and 3 courses each lasting for a period of 3 months are being held during the year 1961.

3. Industrial Co-operative Officers:

One year's course for 11 trainees holding XII grade certificates was held from April 1959 to March 1960 for training supervisory staff in industrial co-operation.

4. Subject Matter Specialists:

A two-week orientation course for 45 subject matter specialists from the projects in operation was held from 12th to 25th December, 1959.

5. Project Officers:

A similar course for project officers and some of the supervisory staff in the Rural Development Department was held from 5th March to 17th March 1960.

6. Health Personnel:

The training of the different categories of the health personnel proceeded apace at the health unit Shewaki. Details may be seen in the section on Health and Sanitation.

PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As the programme deals with all facts of rural life, activities are being carried out and intensified in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, rural health and sanitation, small industries, rural housing, village planning and women welfare. The accomplishments for the period ending 22 September 1961 are described below:

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry:

The Rural Development Department has initiated a programme of agricultural extension and livestock improvement in the project areas.

This starts by a simple agricultural survey in the areas selected for new projects. The survey is done to examine the situation with regard to felt local needs and lines of action possible to produce tangible results. The Agricultural Extension Department of the Ministry of Agriculture helps and advises in the preparation of the programme of activities to be undertaken in each area.

It also provides the agricultural extension personnel for the project who help the village workers to implement the programme and has responsibility for providing them with technical supervision and guidance.

The activities undertaken during the First Five Year Plan period include the following:—

1. **Wheat:** The best local variety in Kabul area was distributed to the farmers in exchange for their seeds. The Nebrid wheat is being demonstrated and propagated in farmer's land. Seed cleaning is demonstrated year after year either by sieves or seed cleaners. Treatment of seeds for smut disease is also demonstrated on a large scale. Improved practices such as proper ploughing, weeding, raw planting are demonstrated in a number of villages. Demonstrations in applying chemical fertilizers are increasing year after year.

2. **Vegetables:** Improved varieties of vegetables are being introduced and fertilizer applications demonstrated in some villages. Seedlings are also distributed after being raised in Gulzar farm.

3. **Fruit and timber trees:** Farmers are encouraged to grow as many trees as possible by all extension methods. Some interested farmers are encouraged to grow nurseries by helping them with seeds, fertilizers and technical guidance. Pruning is demonstrated in a number of villages and grafting in some places for specialized farmers. A tree planting day is organized for school boys every year. Films are being shown to guide farmers in the proper way of tree planting.

4. **Plant protection:** Dusting grapes with sulphur against powdery mildew is demonstrated in grape areas. Spraying apples, peaches with DDT against *Hyponomeuta* is also done in a number of villages. Grass hoppers are controlled to avoid damage to the crops.

5. *Composting and green manuring*: Is demonstrated in Gulzar farm and will be tried in some villages.

6. *Scythes*: For harvesting clover, alfalfa, wheat etc., are demonstrated to save labour and time, and some farmers have purchased these scythes.

7. *Animal drawn thrashers* are being demonstrated in a number of villages. Seed drills are also demonstrated for planting wheat and corn.

8. *Hoes and other weeding tools* for vegetables, vines, potatoes, etc. are being demonstrated.

9. *Simple iron ploughs* are tried in several villages for deep ploughing and weed control.

10. *Silk worm raising* is also demonstrated. Japanese mulberry trees are being planted in the project for the purpose.

11. *Artificial insemination* is being introduced to upgrade the breeds of cattle. New Hampshire and Rhode Island chickens are being introduced in a number of villages to improve the breed of poultry and get more eggs and table chickens.

A programme of animal and poultry protection is carried out in addition to the regular visits of the veterinarians to the villages for treatment of simple cases.

Cattle are vaccinated against Blackleg and Rinderpest diseases. Foot and mouth disease is also controlled and a regular programme for spraying with DDT is done to control lice and ticks.

Sheep are vaccinated against Black Disease and Sheep Pox. Liver Fluke disease is also controlled.

Chickens are inoculated against New Castle disease twice a year.

School gardening and nutrition programme:

Under this programme the Rural Development with the assistance of UNICEF and FAO is starting a pilot project for improving the dietary habits of school children and ultimately rural people through:

(1) the creation in selected primary schools located in rural areas of school gardens and farms where, in addition to vegetables and fruits, poultry will be raised.

(2) the training of boys of the selected schools is basic principles of horticulture and nutrition to enable them to promote higher production and consumption of local foods and to gain better dietary habits.

(3) the conducting in selected villages of a programme of vegetable growing and poultry raising through the village development councils.

(4) distribution of seedlings to farmers interested and of vegetables to health sub-centres.

A set of gardening tools is given to each school selected together with different kinds of vegetable seeds. Guidance is provided by the agricultural officers to make this programme a success.

Accomplishments in the field of agriculture:

The accomplishments in the field of agriculture for the period ending 30th Hoot, 1339 (20th March, 1961) are as given below:—

17,108 seers of wheat seed were cleaned, 9,425, seers were treated with ceresan, and 1,108 demonstrations of different types arranged. 24,500 fruit trees were planted 13,500 pruned and 1,286 grafted. 91,643 grape vines were dusted with sulphur, and 22,816 fruit trees were sprayed with DDT. 200 packets of vegetable seeds were distributed to farmers. In addition, 46 boxes of silk worm eggs were raised with farmers. A nursery to provide 60,000 saplings was established in Gulzar farm. Of these 20,000 have already been distributed. 19 nurseries were planted in farmer's land to provide saplings to the villagers.

The animal husbandry programme registered a satisfactory progress with the treatment of 53,645 and inoculation of 80,980 animals. In addition, 16,876 cattle were castrated and 193 artificially inseminated.

Health and Sanitation

A. Health:

Rural Development Department gives high priority to the health services in the community development projects as health is the keenly felt need of the people. This health service is organized through primary or rural health units each project. The major activities of the health unit consist of the following:—

1. *Survey of existing health needs and control of communicable diseases:*

Large scale measures to control and eradicate prevalent diseases like malaria, typhus, typhoid fever, smallpox, etc. are undertaken by means of insecticides and protective injections.

2. *Maternal and Child Health Services:*

Major part of the population consists of women and children who are exposed to various health risks. Special services are developed to protect this important group:

(i) *Ante Natal Service*:—Each expectant mother is periodically examined and educated to protect herself from infection. She is also given regular rations of milk, vitamins and drugs for protection.

(ii) *Domiciliary midwifery and post natal care*:—Each expectant mother is attended in her home by the midwife at the time of delivery, and both mother and baby are looked after, following the delivery.

(iii) *Well Baby Clinics*:—From the birth till 3 years each child is periodically examined and looked after by the health team. Each child is given all the protective injections as well as regular supply of milk, vitamins and soap.

(iv) *Home visits*:—The health unit staff pay regular visits to each house and treat any ailing

persons as well as educate in the home care, sanitation, good nutrition and cooking etc.

3. Vital Statistics:

With the help of the local village chief, the health unit maintain records of births and deaths as well as principal causes of deaths, and after investigation tries to prevent such diseases and deaths.

4. School Health Services:

Health unit makes efforts to provide healthy surroundings in the school as well as arranges health talks for the students. Each students is thoroughly examined by the health unit, and any defect detected in a child is corrected promptly. All students are given protective inoculations. Whenever a student is detected to be sick by the teacher, he is referred to the health unit and promptly treated.

5. Curative Treatment:

Though the emphasis of the health services is to prevent the occurrence of diseases, every sick person is promptly treated and restored to health. The real index

of sound health service is the reduction in the number of sick cases to be treated with improvement of environmental sanitation and sound health education and implementation of health principles by the people.

6. Health Education:

Health unit works through a team of health personnel consisting of one chief medical officer, one assistant doctor, one supervisor midwife, three midwives or auxiliary nurse midwives, four sanitarians, one compounder, one vaccinator and one dresser. The activities are carried out through one main centre and three sub-centres so that no place is farther than walking distance from the most distant village in the project. Each sub-centre is in charge of a midwife or an auxiliary nurse midwife who keeps in constant touch with the people of the area and renders necessary health aid. The doctors visit each sub-centre once or twice a week and run clinics.

The first health unit was established in Shewaki in the year 1333 (1954). The programme has since been expanded and the following centres and sub-centres are in operation in the projects:—

Project	Main Centre	Sub-Centres
1. Training and Demonstration	Shewaki	Chaurasia, Bagrami, Tangi Saidan, Kariz (Mosai Logar area)
2. Logar I	Kalai Shekhak	Kulangar, Kutub Khel, Zargunshah.
3. Logar II	Ooni Saidan	Churkh, Khushi, Puli Jougi (Tagoo area).
4. Said Khel (Parwan)	Said Khel	Incho, Gulbahar, Salang.
5. Nuristan Landeseen	Barikot	

In addition three more health units are being established at Jajimaidan (Paktia province), Undar (Ghazni province), and Darai Paich (Nangarhar province). During the Second Plan period it is proposed to establish 17 more health units. Thus at the end of the Second Plan period there will be 25 centres and 75 sub-centres in project areas in the country.

In addition to the actual health services, the health unit in the Training and Demonstration Project is also concerned with the orientation training of various categories of health personnel. The personnel so far trained include the following:

Doctors	...	11
Assistant Doctors	...	6
Sanitarians	...	20
Midwives	...	11
Auxiliary Nurse Midwives	...	6

It also provides field experience to under-graduate students from the Medical Faculty, midwife students from the Sharara Hospital, and sanitarian students from the School of Sanitarians.

Various activities undertaken in the health unit of Training and Demonstration Project are as under:—

Activities in Training and Demonstration Projects							
	1333 (1954-55)	1334 (1955-56)	1335 (1956-57)	1336 (1957-58)	1337 (1958-59)	1338 (1959-60)	1339 (1960-61)
1. Curative treatment Polyclinic attendance.	16,779	32,189	50,600	98,460	120,000	126,000	76,236
2. Ante natal cases registered	62	136	219	332	415	490	553
3. Domiciliary Deliveries	15	95	144	275	222	332	498
4. Well babies registered	109	238	287	502	732	1,060	625
5. Number of homes visited	...	...	...	1,005	2,150	3,000	4,500
6. Protective inoculations							
(i) Smallpox	612	3,817	1,694	6,784	17,820	26,974	9,896
(ii) T.B.	...	6,026	1,783	9,937	13,000	24,070	25,294
(iii) Cholera	...	...	...	9,937	...	...	28,500
(iv) BCG	...	...	...	...	402	1,343	750
7. Health education talks and demonstrations	...	25	27	33	87	147	184

SOURCE : RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

B. Sanitation

Sanitation forms one of the strongest weapons for fight against disease. This is particularly so in the case of the baby and young child who have not yet developed resistance to many of the infections. The sanitation programme is designed to benefit the health of all, and whilst improvements depend largely upon the resources of the people, they are programmed so as not to expend too much money, time or energy. The main items are as follows:—

Health Education:

As the interest of an informed public can often be guided into active co-operation, health education is regarded as the most important activity. Unless the programmes are fully understood and appreciated by the villagers, they are hardly likely to be of lasting benefit. The sanitarians and other extension workers approach the public both as individuals and as groups, casually and also at organized meetings. Regular health talks are given to the elder children of the project's schools. Before commencement improvement work in a village details are discussed with the villagers. During winter anti-typhus dusting campaigns, every household is visited and the opportunity taken to discuss the occupier's problems—health and otherwise. Broadcast talks on topical health subjects are provided by the Publications Department, seasonal articles are prepared for local publication, whilst from time to time film shows are arranged for the villagers. During Jeshan and at other times, health exhibitions are organized to foster interests in health among members of the public.

Water Supplies:

The aim is to provide protected water supply for every community. This may take the form of a protected shallow well provided with a pump, either manufactured or improvised in the workshops, a protected spring from which water is piped or otherwise conveyed to a village, or filtered and disinfected surface water. The programme commenced in 1958 when four village wells and one large well at Gulzar Training Centre were constructed and provided with pumps. In the same year a village was provided with a piped water supply from a protected spring. In the following year 35 village wells were protected and during 1960, 37 wells in the Training and Demonstration Project Area and 11 wells in extension areas were improved.

Latrine Improvements:

The type of improved latrine in use is the protected vault privy. Attempts are being made to introduce the composting pit privy. Both types are designed to conform to the personal cleansing habits at present in normal village use. Villagers are encouraged to clean out the vaults and compost the contents during periods when flies are not normally breeding. In 1958, 505 latrines were in all improved. 1959 showed an increase to 1,170 sanitary latrines and last year, despite a late start due to inclement weather 447 latrines in the Training and Demonstration Project and 628 in extension areas were improved. Villagers are co-operating more and more in cleaning programmes and composting of wastes. Dramatic drops in fly concentrations have been appar-

ent in villages which have adopted the new type latrines.

Drainage:

Most villages have some drainage problem or other. Small lengths of improved drain with concrete invert and masonry side walling have been constructed, and djuis have been diverted or straightened. Steps have also been initiated to plan and execute the drainage programme in Butkhak—the largest village in the Training and Demonstration project.

Rodent Control:

With the present type of mud bricks construction full eradication of rodents is well nigh impossible. Some control can be instituted by care in protecting food and edible refuse, and by regular removal of rodent harbourages. Rat poisoning is carried out as part of the training programme and to support other programmes.

Insect Control:

The Malaria Institute carries out mosquito spraying in the area, and this residential spraying no doubt destroys a number of other insects. An overall anti-typhus dusting campaign coupled with survey is carried out in all areas during the winter months. The first survey was carried out at the beginning of 1958 in 4 villages. This was followed by a more comprehensive one at the end of 1958 and covering 81 villages. A check survey has recently been completed of this area. Similar work is now being done in Logar I, Logar II and Said Khel (Parwan) projects.

Education

Education cannot only teach skills and attitudes necessary for community development but also provides the mental basis which serves as a guarantee of the continued interest of the people in their self-improvement. It, therefore, occupies an important place in initiating activities under the community development programme. The First Five Year Plan listed the promotion of the following in the project areas:—

- (i) Promotion of compulsory education at the primary stage through:
 - (a) village schools from first grade to third grade;
 - (b) regulate primary schools.
- (ii) Introduction of elementary crafts, gardening and simple trades in the above schools.
- (iii) Opening of an adult literacy class and provision of follow up literature for neo-literates.
- (iv) Provision of library services and audio-visual education.

In pursuance of the above the Rural Development Department has established a number of boys and girls schools in the projects. The grades as well as the number of students on roll upto 21st March 1961 project-wise are as given below:

Training and Demonstration Project

Boys Schools			Girls Schools		
Grade at present	No. of schools	No. of children	Grade at present	No. of schools	No. of children
3rd	7	325	6th	3	488
			5th	1	156
2nd	1	33	3rd	1	86
			2nd	1	24
1st	4	202	1st	2	78
LOGAR I PROJECT					
3rd	4	222	3rd	3	139
2nd	1	57	2nd	1	32
1st	4	120	1st	6	195
LOGAR II PROJECT					
3rd	4	167	1st	5	120
2nd	6	254	...	...	...
1st	1	30	...	...	...
SAID KHEL (PARWAN) PROJECT					
3rd	3	215	2nd	5	192
2nd	8	367	1st	4	110
1st	5	195	...	...	...
NURISTAN LANDESEEN PROJECT					
2nd	1	57	2nd	1	30
1st	1	25	1st	3	63
Co-education	...	...	2nd	3	116
			1st	1	26

SOURCE : RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

In addition, 23 community centres were established and 28 literacy classes organized for 500 adults.

It has been planned to start 171 boys schools, 91 girls schools, 123 community centres, and 397 literacy classes in the seventeen new projects to be started during the Second Plan period, in addition to the existing schools.

Small Industries

In the rural areas farmers have little work for about six months in the year while the women have idle hours throughout the year. Therefore capitalization of idle hours by the development of cottage industries and handicrafts has been given its due place in the community development programme. Briefly, the following steps have been taken in this field:—

1. Demonstration, Training and Production Project for Carpentry at Gulzar:

The first project for development of small industries was initiated in April 1958 by utilizing the carpentry workshop maintained at Qalai Wazir for imparting training through production. Eight trainees completed two years training in this workshop in April 1960. Another course for eleven trainees has since been started. This will help in overcoming the shortage of carpenters in the rural areas, and this method of training through production would be applied to other projects as well.

2. Industrial Museum (Display Hall) for the products of cottage industries and handicrafts at Gulzar:

A sample room for display of samples of furniture was established as a part of the carpentry centre. Some samples of artistic brassware and lacquer work have since been added. It is proposed to display collections of the products of all varieties of cottage industries and handicrafts in order to stimulate the interest of the different classes of trainees and to broaden their outlook.

3. Bone Manure Industry Project:

Fruit cultivation abounds in this country, and the phosphatic manures can improve quality and increase the productivity. Application of super phosphates (an imported chemical manure) has been tried with encouraging results in this country and small quantities are being regularly imported while the demand is growing. Bones being the most important organic raw material for supply of this manure and their supply being limited, it is in the interest of the country to utilize them to the best advantage.

Bones as such are difficult to grind and take long time for assimilation. Therefore bone digesters have been devised, in which the bones are heated under pressure and powdered and major part of their phosphorus can thus be assimilated as manure. A bone digester has

therefore been set up at Qalai Hasan Khan near Kabul to demonstrate the process of making the bone manure. After the successful working of the bone digester at this centre steps would be taken to introduce it in other areas.

4. Demonstration, Training and production project for Tanning at Charekar:

Tanning is an industry of national importance. The processes in vogue are out-moded and inefficient. In order therefore to demonstrate the modern processes and train the tanners, a model tannery has been constructed, and modern machinery and equipment are being installed therein, to train the 100 tanners in Charekar in adopting the improved methods and finishing hides and skins in the first instance, and then to train people from other areas.

5. Ambar Charkha Project:

Ambar Charkha is an improved type of wheel which produces well twisted yarn of uniform thickness at a good speed. Government of India presented 100 sets of these wheels to the Royal Government of Afghanistan, and also deputed two demonstrators to impart training in its working and upkeep. A few wheels have already been distributed amongst the trainees who are being helped to use them properly.

Social Welfare

Rural development activities in this country have so far been more of a man's affair. No fundamental change can however appear in the attitudes of the people if women do not participate in the programme. It was therefore considered necessary to think about women and social change in their lives. To educate a woman or a girl is to educate a family and a citizen. Educated women can participate in community work and contribute to family life.

There are many aspects in the education of women and girls in a rural area. With a view to building up an efficient programme account needs to be taken of the reality, the local conditions, the women's psychology and the latitude the men give to women. Taking these factors into consideration, a woman's welfare centre with two sub-centres was established in the Training and Demonstration Project towards the beginning of 1959. It was considered as a tool for bringing about social changes in the lives of women and aimed at preparing them to be good wives, good mothers, good housekeepers and good citizens.

The general programme covered 13 subjects considered essential for bringing about improvements in the home and the family. All women learn writing and reading, elementary arithmetic, knitting, sewing, tailoring, embroidery, home economic budget, care of children, and general hygiene.

Since the establishment of the centre at Beni Hissar, 75 students have benefitted from the centre. The schedule is observed for six days a week with work on each day from 8-30 to 3-30 P.M. In addition, all pupils—

- (a) receive lunch every working day;
- (b) receive help for tailoring and sewing their uniforms;

- (c) have free of charge, regular general medical examination and compulsory vaccinations, such as BCG, Smallpox, Typhoid; and
- (d) receive 100 grams of soap each month.

UNICEF Agency has supplied the centre and two sub-centres with the necessary materials, and the pupils have made from these provisions:

- 224 pieces of embroidery;
- 137 pieces of sewing
- 200 pieces of wearing apparel; or
- a total of 561 different pieces.

The total amount of the '1960 Jeshan Sale' was about 20,000 Afghanis.

In addition to the regular daily activities, the centre also organized the following:—

- (a) Kindergarten activity: This activity has double advantage insofar as it brings the young children to a new discipline and free the mothers from household duties, thereby enabling them to receive training in the centre at the same time. 90 children have so far been registered at the centre; the number present between March and the end of October being 1960. The children receive milk provided by UNICEF Agency every day, vitamins once a week and a piece of soap every month. They are also supplied with two dresses or uniforms on enrolment. The kindergarten classes have also been started at the health centres/sub-centres in operation. The response has been very good.

- (b) "Twice a week" activity: This activity has been started in the main centre as well as the sub-centres at Tangi Saidan, Chaurasia, and Shewaki in the Training and Demonstration Project. The scope of the "Twice a Week" activity is to interest women in home economics, sewing, tailoring, hygiene and knowledge to grow children, etc. and inculcate new ideas in them. It is definitely not a school but a women's working group with programmes different from those observed for regular activities in the centre.

External Assistance

The United Nations and its Specialized Agencies have been assisting the Government in this programme. The UNTAO, WHO, FAO and ILO have sent experts, now number 11, in fields of community development, training, social welfare, rural housing, health, sanitation, agricultural extension, industrial co-operation and leather tanning. Besides, assistance in the form of supplies and equipment has been provided by UNATO, UNICEF, and ILO. The UNATO has made available demonstration equipment, transport and reference books to the extent of 24,000 dollars. UNICEF has provided supplies and equipment for the promotion of health and sanitation activities approximating 147,000 dollars in addition to soap, vitamins and milk powder. ILO has made available machinery and equipment worth 8,000 dollars for installation in the tannery at Charekar.

The Asia Foundation has also been providing material assistance amounting to 48,000 dollars and 306,897 Afghanis.

CHAPTER X

PUBLIC FINANCE

The initial part of the discussion which follows is addressed to Government expenditures, revenues, and borrowing during the First Five-Year Plan. Following that is a brief statement of more recent developments during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan. Finally, a brief review of developments in the field of budgeting and government accounting is presented.

I. Public Finance during the First Five Year Plan

The financial resources provided by Afghanistan's revenue and credit systems have played an indispensable part in the large measure of success achieved in the First Five Year Economic Development Plan.

Certain tax reforms initiated at the outset of the Plan served to raise the level of domestic revenues, and the loans the Government was required to obtain from the central bank in the last two years of the period, although large, were raised without significant domestic inflation. Grants and loans from friendly foreign governments, especially the U.S.S.R. and the United States, played a large and vital role in providing the financial resources needed for development.

Summary of receipts, expenditures and borrowing:

1. A summary statement of receipts, expenditures, and borrowing during the First Five Year Economic Development Plan appears in Table 1. Receipts and

Table 1

Summary of Government Receipts, Expenditures and Borrowing

(1)						
(Fiscal years, millions of Afghanis)						
(2)						
	1335/36 (1956/57)	1336/37 (1957/58)	1337/38 (1958/59)	1338/39 (1959/60)	1339/40 (1960/61)	Total for 5 years
Receipts: Domestic revenues	1,527.8	1,715.1	1,748.1	1,601.0	2,303.5	8,895.5
Foreign grants in aid (3)	203.0	233.1	348.9	726.7	866.2	2,377.9
Total revenues	1,730.8	1,948.1	2,097.0	2,327.7	3,169.7	11,273.4
Expenditures: Ordinary	1,088.8	1,014.2	1,263.8	1,372.7	1,566.0	6,305.5
Developmental	1,169.2	1,017.5	1,321.6	1,922.9	2,940.2	8,371.4
Total expenditures	2,258.0	2,031.7	2,585.4	3,295.6	4,506.1	14,676.9
Surplus or deficit(-)	- 527.2	- 83.5	- 488.4	- 967.8	-1,336.4	-3,403.3
Financing of deficit:						
Foreign loans	463.0	410.7	551.7	480.8	524.1	2,430.3
Borrowing from Da Afghanistan Bank	34.8	14.1	...	488.5	785.8	1,323.2
Decrease or increase (-) in treasury cash balances	29.4	- 341.3	- 63.3	- 1.5	26.5	- 350.2
Total Financing	527.2	83.5	488.4	967.8	1,336.4	3,403.3

NOTE: Details in this and other tables may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Ministries of Planning and Finance.

(1) For the last four years of the First Five-Year Plan, fiscal years started on the first of Mizan (about the 21st of September). Prior to 1336 and after 1340, fiscal years are coincident with solar years (starting about March 21). The first half of solar 1336 and the last half of 1340 comprise separate fiscal periods of 6 months each.

(2) Expenditure figures for 1335/36 represent the estimated annual rate of expenditures during the first six months of solar year 1336. Receipt figures are those for solar 1335.

(3) Converted at 20.25 Afs.=1U.S. dollar. Figures are for nearest calendar year.

expenditures both increased over the period by large amounts. Total receipts—domestic revenues plus foreign grants—increased from 1.7 billion Afghanis in the first year of the Plan to 3.2 billion in the last year, a total increase of about 83 per cent, or a rate of almost 16½ per cent a year on the average. Domestic revenues accounted for a little over half the total increase, and foreign grants a little under a half, although the conversion rate used in these figures of 20.25 Afs. to 1 US \$ somewhat understates the relative importance of foreign grants and loans. Expenditures over this same period almost doubled, from 2.3 billion Afs. to 4.5 billion Afs.—with development outlays accounting for the bulk of the increase. While ordinary and developmental expenditures at the beginning of the Plan were of roughly the same size, by fiscal 1339/40 developmental outlays accounted for almost 2/3rds of total expenditures. Population and gross national product data are not available for comparison with these receipt and expenditure figures. Nevertheless it is clear that increases of the size experienced imply a substantial increase in per-capita receipts and expenditures, as well as a substantial increase in the per cent of domestic gross national product devoted to public uses.

2. There was a deficit of receipts below expenditures in all five years of the Plan period. In the first three years, these deficits were largely covered (or more than covered) by borrowing from abroad, with no need to resort to financing by potentially inflationary methods.

In the last two years of the Plan, however, significant amounts had to be borrowed from the central bank. While it does not appear that these deficits resulted to any significant degree in domestic inflation, this was apparently possible mainly because excess purchasing power was siphoned off in the form of an adverse balance of international payments. This is discussed in more detail in the Balance of Payments chapter of this Survey.

Expenditures:

3. Developmental expenditures—domestic plus foreign—accounted for 57 per cent of total expenditures during the First Five Year Plan period (see Table 2). Total development outlays of an estimated 8.4 billion Afghanis exceeded the estimates made at the beginning of the first Plan. As explained in the Prime Minister's address last summer, development expenditures for agricultural and irrigation projects were slow to get started, and the development plan was revised downward in these categories. As the Plan unfolded, however, increasing recognition to the country's transportation and communication needs was given, and development expenditures for these were increased substantially above original plans.

4. Certain other points regarding development expenditures stand out in Table 2. While foreign grants and loans—particularly grants—increased substantially over the Plan period, a still larger rate of increase was

Table 2

Government expenditures by type, First Five-Year Plan
(Fiscal years, millions of Afghanis)

		(1) 1335/36 (1956/57)	1336/37 (1957/58)	1337/38 (1958/59)	1338/39 (1959/60)	1339/40 (1960/61)	Total for 5 years
(2)							
Budget expenditures:	—Ordinary	1,088.8	1,014.2	1,263.8	1,372.7	1,566.0	6,305.5
	Developmental	503.2	373.7	421.0	715.4	1,549.9	3,563.2
	Total	1,592.0	1,387.9	1,684.8	2,088.0	3,115.8	9,868.5
Developmental expenditures by							
(3)							
foreign governments:—							
	Grants	203.0	233.1	348.9	726.7	866.2	2,377.9
	Loans	463.0	410.7	551.7	480.8	524.1	2,430.3
	Total	666.0	643.8	900.6	1,207.5	1,390.3	4,808.2
Grand Total		2,258.0	2,031.7	2,585.4	3,295.5	4,506.1	14,676.7

SOURCE : MINISTRIES OF PLANNING AND FINANCE.

- (1) Figures for fiscal year 1335/36 represent estimated annual rates of expenditures during the first half of solar year 1336.
- (2) Accounting records do not permit a precise breakdown of expenditures by ordinary and developmental. Figures shown are estimates made by the Research Department of the Ministry of Planning.
- (3) Grant and loan expenditures by foreign governments converted at 20.25 Afghanis=one U.S. dollar.

displayed by domestic budget expenditures for development. Moreover, this increase in domestic development expenditures was concentrated in the last two years of the Plan. It is rather apparent from the figures in Table 2 that the development programme had only a minor impact on expenditures in the first three years of the plan, undoubtedly a reflection of the fact that unexpected delays were encountered in initiating projects. Starting in fiscal 1338/39, however, and accelerating in fiscal 1339/40, the development programme got into full swing, and domestic expenditures for development projects and activities almost quadrupled in these two years. Because the country's tax and revenue structure was not geared for rapid development, this sudden spurt in the local costs of development projects required the Government to borrow heavily from Da Afghanistan Bank in those years.

5. Ordinary expenditures rose steadily over the five year period, increasing from about one billion Afghanis in the early part of the period to 16 billion Afghanis in fiscal 1339/40. Rising expenditures for defence played an important role in this increase, as did the fact that the Government experienced higher administrative and operating expenses in almost all categories of activity.

6. Table 3 records budget expenditures by function over the period of the First Five Year Plan. As shown there, expenditures for national security accounted for almost 30 per cent of ordinary and developmental expenditures of the Government during this period. Expenditures for security more than doubled between fiscal 1335/36 and fiscal 1339/40. Included in this category are outlays of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Tribal Affairs, and National Defence.

7. Expenditures for development of industry and resources came to 3.8 billion Afghanis during the five year Plan period—the largest single category of domestic Government outlays. Included in this category of Table 3 are expenditures of the Ministries of Mines and

Industries, Public Works, Agriculture, the Helmand Valley Authority, and the Rural Development Administration. As remarked previously, total expenditures for development rose very sharply in the fiscal years 1338/39 and 1339/40. Outlays of the Ministry of Public Works showed particularly large increases in these years, mainly as a result of stepped-up highway construction.

8. Expenditures in the category of communications and transportation—the Civil Air Authority, the Ministry of Communications and the Transport Department—totalled 520 million Afghanis during the Five Year Plan. This is in addition to highway and airport construction carried on by the Ministry of Public Works, whose expenditures are included in the category mentioned immediately previously.

9. Health and education were given considerable emphasis during the First Five Year Plan. Expenditures for these purposes were 1.2 billion Afghanis, or about 12 per cent of total Government expenditures during the period.

10. Expenditures for general Government administration—including such Ministries as Finance, Commerce, Planning and the Press Department and the outlays of the Royal Court, the Parliament and the Prime Minister's Office—came to 247 million Afghanis in fiscal 1339/40 and 743 million Afghanis for the entire five year period. Debt service and interest payments cost an additional 814 million Afghanis during the five years, or 8 per cent of total expenditures.

Revenues:

11. At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, several measures were enacted to provide increased domestic revenue to the Government. The coverage of the income tax was extended, and income tax rates increased. Import customs duties were increased, new license taxes enacted, and higher livestock taxes put into effect.

Table 3

Budget expenditures by function, First Five-Year Plan (fiscal years, millions of Afghanis)

	1335/36 (1956/57)	1336/37 (1957/58)	1337/38 (1958/59)	1338/39 (1959/60)	1339/40 (1960/61)	Total for 5 years
National defence, foreign affairs and internal security	365.5	470.0	578.3	630.3	775.3	2,819.4
Development of industry and resources	813.1	397.6	490.2	748.5	1,314.9	3,764.3
Communication and transportation	48.3	88.2	102.6	120.4	160.9	520.4
Health and education	150.1	175.1	193.4	261.6	426.7	1,206.9
General Government administration	92.3	110.5	134.0	159.3	246.9	743.0
Debt service and interest	122.7	146.5	186.3	167.9	191.1	814.5
Grand Total	1,592.0	1,387.9	1,684.8	2,088.0	3,115.8	9,868.5

SOURCE: : MINISTRIES OF PLANNING AND FINANCE.

See Appendix Table 7 for details.

(1) Figures for 1335/36 represent estimated annual rate of expenditures in the first half of solar 1336.

12. As seen in table 4, domestic revenues showed little trend during the first four years of the Plan. In the fifth year, revenues increased substantially from 1.6 billion Afghanis in 1338/39 to 2.3 billion Afghanis in 1339/40, a 44 per cent increase in one year. Part of this increase was apparently due to improved tax enforcement and the collection of some delinquent taxes. However, the widespread nature of the increase, with collections rising sizeably in almost every category of receipts, suggests strongly that there occurred in that year a very large increase in national income and expenditure. A large increase in private income and expenditure would not be at all a surprising result of the sharp rise in Government spending which started in 1338/39 and accelerated in 1339/40.

13. Import customs duties comprise by far the most important single category of domestic revenue to the Government, accounting for over 30 per cent of the total during the Five Year Plan period. At its present stage of development, Afghanistan's relatively heavy dependence on indirect forms of taxation is not surprising, and this will undoubtedly continue to be the case for some years to come. Steps are being taken, however, to improve enforcement of direct taxes on land and income, particularly the land tax, and increased revenue from these sources is anticipated in the future.

Financing of Government Deficits:

14. The means by which the excess of expenditure over receipts was financed during the Five-Year Plan is presented in table 5. As pointed out previously, excess of expenditures over domestic revenues and foreign grants in the first three years of the Plan was approximately covered or more than covered by long term foreign loans. In fiscal 1338/39 and 1339/40, however, domestic expenditures rose much more rapidly than domestic revenues, and rather heavy borrowing from the Da Afghanistan Bank ensued. As is pointed out in the Money and Banking Chapter of this Survey, this Government borrowing from the Central Bank gave rise to sizeable increases in the domestic money supply but not noticeably to price inflation. A partial explanation of the phenomenon of money supply increase unaccompanied by inflation in 1338 and 1340 may be that the sudden blossoming of Government development expenditures in those years met with considerable slack in the supply of labour and other domestic resources, accompanied by a rapid spread of the use of money means of payment to previously non-monetized areas of the country. A further explanation, however, lies in the adverse balance of international payments, which permitted potentially inflationary purchasing power to be siphoned off by a substantial excess of imports over exports.

Table 4

Government Revenue by Source, First Five Year Plan (Fiscal year, millions of Afghanis)

Domestic Revenue:	(1) 1335/36— (1956/57)	1336/37 (1957/58)	1337/38 (1958/59)	1338/39 (1959/60)	1339/40 (1960/61)	Total for 5 years
Individual and corporation income taxes	218.4	191.9	161.2	135.2	188.0	894.7
Land and livestock taxes	98.4	103.9	105.6	106.5	113.5	527.9
Import duties	334.6	465.5	559.8	604.8	788.7	2,753.4
Export duties	220.0	240.0	200.0	57.2	62.0	779.2
License and sales taxes	70.4	143.2	170.8	97.7	261.7	743.8
Sales of property and income from investment	77.2	92.0	109.2	160.6	196.9	635.9
Profits of Government monopolies	5.8	59.1	41.9	263.7	206.9	577.4
Other revenues and back taxes	503.0	419.5	399.6	175.3	485.8	1,983.2
Sub-total, domestic revenue	1,527.8	1,715.1	1,748.1	1,601.0	2,303.5	8,895.5
Grants in aid from abroad	203.0	233.1	348.9	726.7	866.2	2,377.9
Total revenue	1,730.8	1,948.2	2,097.0	2,327.7	3,169.7	11,273.4

SOURCE : MINISTRIES OF PLANNING AND FINANCE.

See Appendix Table 3 for details.

(1) Figures for 1335/36 represent estimated annual rates during the first half of solar 1336.

Table 5

**Financing of Government Deficits, First Five Year Plan
(Fiscal years, millions of Afghanis)**

	1335/36 (1956/57)	1336/37 (1957/58)	1337/38 (1958/59)	1338/39 (1959/60)	1339/40 (1960/61)	Total for 5 years
(1)						
Foreign loans:—						
U.S.S.R. ...	149.8	303.8	405.0	443.5	520.4	1,822.5
U.S.A. ...	301.7	100.5	104.7	8.5	3.6	519.0
Czechoslovakia ...	11.4	6.4	42.1	28.9	...	88.7
Total ...	463.0	410.7	551.7	480.8	524.1	2,430.3
Borrowing from Da Afghanistan Bank:						
Overdrafts ...	...	...	...	486.0	496.7	982.7
Other loans ...	34.8	14.1	...	2.5	289.1	340.5
Total ...	34.8	14.1	...	488.5	785.8	1,325.2
Net decrease or increase (—) in Treasury cash balances ...	29.4	—341.3	— 63.3	— 1.5	26.5	— 350.2
Grand total (=gov- ernment deficit)	527.2	83.5	488.4	967.8	1,336.4	3,403.3

SOURCE : MINISTRIES OF PLANNING AND FINANCE AND DA AFGHANISTAN BANK.

(1) Foreign loans are for calendar years closest in coverage to the fiscal years in question. They have been converted into Afghanis at a rate of 20.25 Afs.=1 U.S. dollar.

15. The country's foreign indebtedness has been growing as a result of loans received for economic development. Through the end of solar 1340, foreign loan commitments of \$217 million have been entered into, against which \$191 million has already been received (Table 6). Of this amount, \$28.2 million has been repaid leaving a balance of \$163 million outstanding long-term foreign debt at the end of 1961. Converting this debt at an exchange rate of 45 Afghanis to the dollar yields a figure of approximately 7.3 billion Afghanis. Expenditures for repayment of principal and interest on this debt is currently running at from \$11 million to \$12 million annually, making this a major item in the country's balance of international payments. Taking exports at a level of approximately 60 million dollars annually (see the "Trade" chapter of this survey) and estimating the gross national product to be in the range of 25 billion to 35 billion Afghanis, foreign debt service payments are currently costing about one-fifth of exports, and (converting at a rate of 45), about 1½ per cent to 2 per cent of gross national product. Under present obligations, the level of debt service payments will drop temporarily after 1342 to a level of from \$8 million to \$9 million (Table 7).

II. Recent developments in Public Finance

16. A new five-year plan was approved by His Majesty the King and Parliament early this year. It envisioned a greatly expanded capital development programme to be financed by foreign grants and loans. The local costs of development projects were to be financed partly by increased receipts of commodity assistance from abroad, and partly by Government borrowing from Da Afghanistan Bank. Rising domestic revenues were projected on the basis of existing tax law, tightened tax enforcement, and expected growth in the economy, but no new or increased tax rates were contemplated.

Domestic Government receipts, expenditures, and borrowing for the two-year period, ending September 1962, and a tentative projection for the second half of fiscal 1341, are presented on a half-yearly basis in Table 8. Domestic Government expenditures have been more

Table 6

Afghanistan's long-term foreign debt position as of end of 1961 (in dollars)

Total loan commitments received	...	...	\$ 216,932,400
Amount utilized	...	...	\$ 190,707,661
Repayment of principal	...	...	\$ 28,194,424
Balance outstanding, 31st Dec. 1961	...	...	\$ 162,513,237

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
See Appendix Table (8).

or less marking time since the end of the first five-year plan a little over one year ago. Delays have been encountered in completing arrangements for foreign aid and in starting some of the new development projects contemplated in the Plan. On the other hand, local costs on carry-over projects have remained high; increased running costs on completed projects have been encountered, and a 20 per cent pay raise for civil servants took effect at the beginning of 1341. These factors have held expenditures during the 12 months ending September 1962 close to the level of the previous year, in spite of a 20 per cent across-the-board reduction in appropriations for ordinary budget expenditures in 1341 as compared to original agency requests.

17. Turning to the revenue side of the budget, domestic revenues in the 12 months ending September, 1962, were approximately 490 million Afghanis below the comparable figure of the previous year, primarily as a result of the loss of import customs duties. The result has been a domestic budget deficit—requiring borrowing from the Central Bank and a drawing down of cash balances—at a rate of approximately 1.2 billion Afghanis for this 12 month period. Some recovery of revenues is expected in the second half of 1341, but expenditures are also expected to be higher, and the deficit for the whole of 1341 is now estimated to be on the order of 1.3 billion Afghanis.

18. Certain long range reforms of the tax system have been under study for some time. Prominent among these is the proposal for a cadastral survey for land tax purposes. A cadastral survey in a trial area of the Helmand Valley resulted in a 64-fold revenue increase in that area. A cadastral survey was included in the Plan and it is now under contract. This survey will bring higher revenue after two or three years.

Proposals for reform of the import customs duty system have also been under consideration for some time. It has been proposed that the present system, which amounts to a system of specific duties (since the rates are applied for the most part against values specified in the import duty manual rather than the importers' invoices) be shifted over to an ad valorem system. An ad valorem system of import duties would require making arrangements abroad for certification of import invoices by consular officials or other responsible persons. This will take some time to establish but it is hoped that a decision to start along this road will be

made shortly. Specific proposals for improving the administration of customs duties as well as the proposals to change to an ad valorem basis, are in the process of being submitted to the cabinet for approval. In the meantime, the classification of commodities for duty purposes has been changed to follow the Standard International Commodity Classification manual prepared by the United Nations (which is the form that import and export statistics of the Ministry of Commerce already take), and some increases in customs duties are being initiated.

Finally, a recodification of the income tax was proposed several years ago. Under the proposal, an attempt would be made to apply a concept of taxable income on a more uniform basis than at present. The present system prescribes a variety of specific taxes in lieu of income tax on different kinds of businesses. Considering the absence of adequate bookkeeping by shopkeepers and business men, and the relatively low literacy rate that exists in the country, enforcement is a major problem in income taxation.

III. Developments in Budgeting and Accounting

19. The budget system in effect during the first two or three years of the First Five Year Plan was troublesome in several respects. There were no very clear definitions of expenditure objects or receipt sources, making comparisons from one year to the next and from estimates to actuals very difficult. Agency budgets were often prepared centrally in the various agencies without consulting secondary and tertiary units of the agencies, with a consequent lack of realism in the budget estimates. The practice of preparing expenditure budgets for the various agencies without having made estimates beforehand of revenue availability made it difficult to pursue sound overall fiscal policies. And the practice of requiring the prior approval of the Accounting Investigation Department of the Prime Minister's Office for each expenditure transaction or contract—a system of pre-audit, as it were—led to considerable delays in budget execution, and hampered the progress of development projects particularly in outlying areas of the country.

The Budget and Accounting Act of 1338 was designed to remedy the major defects then apparent. Under this act, revenue estimates are transmitted to the Cabinet and the Parliament prior to the final determination

Table 7

*Foreign debt service charges,
1340-1345*

In millions of dollars			(1) In millions of Afs—
Interest	Principal	Total	Total
1341	6.9	4.1	11.0
1342	8.0	4.6	12.6
1343	3.8	4.5	8.3
1344	4.3	4.4	8.8
1345	4.9	4.3	9.2
			495.4
			568.4
			374.8
			394.6
			414.0

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

(1) Converted at the rate of 45 Afghanis=1 U.S. Dollar.

of appropriations. Clear definitions of expenditure objects and receipt sources have been laid down. The responsibility of determining whether proposed expenditure transactions are within an agency's appropriation was transferred from the Prime Minister's Office to the budget departments of the various agencies themselves, and the auditing by the Prime Minister's Office is now on a post-audit rather than a pre-audit basis. Also agency heads were given limited authority to transfer appropriated funds between detailed and minor objects of expenditure without prior approval of the Cabinet.

20. These changes considerably improved the budget as a tool for policy decision and implementation. Nevertheless, the accounting and budgeting reforms of 1338 did not eliminate all the problems in this field. One of the recurring problems during the period of the First Five Year Plan—one which has not been entirely resolved even now—is the problem of integrating the planning process with the annual operating budget. There are several aspects to this problem.

First, there have been several ambiguities about the coverage of the development Plan in terms of Governmental activities as contrasted with the coverage of the operating budget. When the First Five Year Plan was constructed, it was in effect decided to place in the ordinary budget all those activities of the Government which had been going on previously and to place all new activities or increased expenditures for old activities in the development budget. This treatment left something to be desired. Many of the developmental projects are closely related to activities financed in the ordinary budget. Since the main responsibility for the development budget has been in the Ministry of Planning, and the main responsibility for the ordinary budget has been in the Ministry of Finance, it has not always been easy to give related programmes in the two budgets the kind of co-ordinated and integrated review and analysis they should have. Also, agencies have in some cases been confused as to whether certain of their activities were financed in the ordinary or the development budget.

Another aspect of the less-than-perfect integration of planning with budgeting has been the difficulty of

making analysis of fiscal and monetary policies and the balance of international payments. The development and ordinary budget have tended to be prepared at different times by different people, with neither one of them making adequate allowance for the economic effects of the overall level of Government receipts and expenditures.

Finally, incomplete integration of budgeting and planning has resulted in a scarcity of data with regard to development projects. While the development activities are planned on a project-by-project basis, and the Ministry of Planning tries to follow the execution of the plan on a project-by-project basis, annual appropriations to the agencies and the agencies' own records of expenditures are maintained according to objects of expenditure rather than projects or programmes. It was several years before the Ministry of Planning was able to get the agencies to make estimates of their progress on particular projects, and even after these estimates were available their reliability was not always high because they were made on an 'ad hoc' basis rather than flowing naturally from the agencies' internal budgetary records.

21. A new system was placed into effect for 1342, shifting over the development budget to a project-by-project basis which is expected to help to solve several of the aforementioned problems. In the long run, it is desirable to have a single budget for ordinary and development, in which activity, programme or project are separately identified in such a way that the same set of accounts can be used for several different analytical purposes, such as current versus capital, development versus ordinary, and analysis of the price level and balance of payments effects of total Government spending. In such a system both the Ministries of Planning and Finance would have responsibilities extending over the whole range of Government outlays.

22. The accounting reform begun several years ago is also being carried forward. Several proposals—for imprest cash accounting, and for the establishment of a general ledger and establishment of a fund structure—are under consideration to complete the new system.

Table 8

Domestic Receipts, Expenditures, and Borrowing by Half Years, Mizan 1340 to Hoot 1341

	1339	1340	1340	1341	1341	
	Oct. '60 to Mar. '61	Apr. '61 to Sep. '61	Full year	Oct. '61 to Mar. '62	Oct. '62 to Sep. '62	Oct. '62 to Mar. '63
	(.....Actual.....)			(.....Estimated.....)		
Millions of Afghanis						
(1)						
Domestic revenues—	836	1,468	2,304	727	1,088	825
(2)						
RGA expenditures:—						
Ordinary			1,566	757	849	900
Developmental			1,550	750	620	830
Total	1,351	1,765	3,116	1,507	1,469	1,730
Deficit (—borrowing from Da Afghanistan Bank plus decrease in Treasury cash balances	515	297	812	780	381	905
						1,286

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

- (1) Revenue categories 100 through 800. Excludes loans and grants and beginning cash balances, but includes revenues from resale of Russian commodity assistance.
- (2) Distribution of expenditures between ordinary and developmental based on estimates rather than accounting records.

CHAPTER XI

COMMERCE

ANALYSIS OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan, like most developing countries, is primarily a producer and exporter of foods and raw materials in exchange for which it imports a wide variety of manufactured capital and consumer goods. In spite of the fact that it is a landlocked country, its trade reaches distant markets. As the economic development of the country goes forward, it is confidently expected that foreign trade, both exports and imports, will steadily increase.

Many factors influence the course of the country's foreign trade. Some, such as changes in weather and availability of water, which affect production, are beyond control. The availability of capital from abroad is a significant determinant of the amount of imports. Prices which Afghanistan can secure for its exports and must pay for its imports depend on changing world demand and supply conditions.

Domestic economic factors and policies also influence the country's trade. For example, multiple exchange rates which influence relative prices to producers of various export products are in effect differential taxes and tend therefore to hinder expansion of those exports most heavily taxed. Explicit taxes which have differential impact on various commodities have similar effects on incentives of producers. Trade is also influenced by the availability of domestic credit, extent of knowledge of market conditions abroad, price and quality of merchandize.

The steady rise in the national income creates additional demand for imports both of capital and consumer goods. The rate of increase, however, tends to be lessened by the development of domestic industries whose products can be substituted for imports. Exports, too, are influenced by the rate of development of the export industries.

I. Trends in Total Trade:

During the past six years, total commodity exports of Afghanistan have been nearly stable with an annual average equivalent to over Afs. 2,385 million or (\$53 million). Table I in the Appendix shows the annual figures for the period 1335 through 1340 (March 22, 1956, to March 21, 1962), which roughly spans the First Five Year Plan. Total commodity imports on the other hand, have increased substantially during these six years, moving from Afs. 2,070 million or (\$46 million) in 1335 to Afs. 4,455 million or (\$99 million) in 1340. (See Table I).

On the basis of these figures, the balance of trade

has shifted from a surplus of Afs. 225 million or (\$5 million) in 1335 to a deficit of over Afs. 2,070 million or (\$46 million) in 1340. This reflects, even though it does not fully measure, the effect of the flow of grants and loans from foreign countries and international organizations. Total grants and loans from abroad during the First Five Year Plan came to the equivalent of about Afs. 9,000 million or (\$200 million). Part of this took the form of services (technical assistance) and would not be reflected in commodity imports.

The geographical distribution of Afghanistan's trade may be conveniently summarized in terms of three broad areas: (1) the controlled area, or India and Pakistan, (2) the barter area, or U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Poland and China, and (3) the rest of the world, or free exchange area of which Japan, Western Europe and the United States are the chief markets. During the past six years the share of our trade with controlled area in both exports and imports has fallen substantially, from 24 per cent for exports in 1335 to 12 per cent in 1340, and on the import side from 34 per cent in 1335 to 10 per cent in 1340.

For the barter area the share of exports was 35 per cent in 1335 and 36 per cent in 1340. In imports, however, the share increased substantially, from 39 per cent in 1335 to 57 per cent in 1340. This reflects the large volume of imports obtained from the U.S.S.R. under grant and loan arrangements.

The free exchange areas accounted for a steadily rising share of exports, moving from 41 per cent of the total in 1335 to 52 per cent in 1340. The share of these countries in imports also increased from 27 per cent in 1335 to 33 per cent in 1340.

As a consequence of changes in our total trade and in the relative shares of various areas, the deficit on trade with the controlled area was about the same in 1340 as in 1335 (the equivalent of Afs. 162.0 million or \$3.6 million against Afs. 144 million or \$3.2 million). With the barter area, however, a surplus of less than Afs. 45 million or \$1.0 million in 1335 was replaced by a huge deficit of about Afs. 1,656 million or (\$36.8 million) in 1340. The 1335 surplus of Afs. 383.5 million or (\$8.5 million) in trade with the free exchange countries was converted to a deficit of Afs. 238.5 million or (\$5.3 million) in 1340.

II. Trends in Exports:

(a) Main Products and Markets—

Chief among Afghanistan's export commodities are karakul (known in Western markets as Persian lamb), dried fruit and nuts, wool, cotton, carpets and rugs,

fresh fruit, sheep and goat skins, casings, and seeds. During the year 1340 (ending March 20, 1962), these nine commodity groups accounted for over 98 per cent of the value of Afghanistan's total exports. (Table II in the Appendix presents Afghani and dollar equivalent of export values by commodities for the period 1335 to 1340).

Of all the export commodities, karakul is by far the most important single item. Not only is it responsible for the largest amount of foreign exchange (29 per cent of the total in 1340), but, since the two primary markets for karakul skins are New York and London, all of the proceeds from their sale are in the form of convertible currency.

The next most important commodity group is dried fruits and nuts, primarily raisins, almonds, and pistachio nuts. The value of the exports of these goods accounts for approximately 17 per cent of the total exports. In the past, about three-fourths of the dried fruits and nuts were shipped to the Indian sub-continent and roughly 20 per cent to the barter area countries. At present, because of transit difficulties, over 40 per cent goes to the barter countries.

Following dried fruits and nuts in order of importance comes cotton, which accounted for nearly 16 per cent of the export proceeds during the year ending March 20, 1962. Over the past several years cotton production and exports have fluctuated widely, chiefly as a result of varying climatic conditions. Nearly 90 per cent of the Afghan cotton moves to the barter countries, with the balance going to Western Europe.

Carpets and rugs are another major export item, accounting for 17 per cent of total exports in 1340. About 85 per cent of these are shipped to Western Europe.

Wool, during recent years, has supplied around 15 per cent of total exports. Afghan wool is of coarse and semi-coarse texture, and its quality for blending with other wool used in the carpet industry is reported to be excellent.

Fresh fruit exports have usually accounted for about 10 per cent of total exports and have traditionally and consistently found their market on the Indian sub-continent until transit problems forced the diversion of large amounts to the barter area. This reduced both the quantity and value of fresh fruit exports.

Of the other important commodities, casings and sheep and goat skins are sold in both the free exchange and the barter areas; some are also shipped to the Indian sub-continent. Exports of seeds are about equally divided between the controlled and barter areas. Medicinal herbs nearly all find their way in to India, although a large percentage of these are re-exported from there to other countries. Recently, small quantities of asafoetida have been exported to China.

Although the total value of exports has been fairly steady at the equivalent of about Afs. 2385 million or (\$53 million) annually during the past six years, there have been marked fluctuations in both the quantities and prices received for particular products (Table II and III in the Appendix show annual figures of values and quantities of main exports). To a large extent the ups and downs in quantities reflect changes in climatic and other non-economic conditions affecting total production. Outside of the rising volume of carpet exports, no significant trends in exported quantities of any important product can be detected during the past six years. Production of some products has, however, undoubtedly increased along with the rise in population and higher domestic consumption.

(b) Prices of Exports—

Fluctuations in prices received abroad for major exports also show no consistent trends up or down during the past six years. Frequently, a relatively high price for one product in a given year was offset by relatively low prices for other products. A rough measure of price changes can be obtained by dividing recorded quantities of exports into the Afghani or dollar values from year to year. With 1337 as base year, the price (average unit value) series for major exports was as follows: (1)

Year	Karakul	Dried Fruits and nuts	Fresh Fruits	Cotton	Carpets	Wool
	No.	W	W	W	Sq. M.	W
1335 (1956)	98	114	106	99	97	79
1336 (1957)	91	114	98	87	98	81
1337 (1958)	100	100	100	100	100	100
1338 (1959)	99	111	97	88	100	98
1339 (1960)	99	111	108	91	99	100
1340 (1961)	95	106	91	88	100	86
		Casings	Sheep & Goat Skins	Seeds		
		No.	No.	W.		
1335 (1956)		82	75	113		
1336 (1957)		123	90	74		
1337 (1958)		100	100	100		
1338 (1959)		111	142	74		
1339 (1960)		111	143	72		
1340 (1961)		110	158	77		

(1) The designations for quantity units priced are: W-weight; No.-number; Sq. M.-square metres; n.d.-inadequate or no data on quantity.

The weighted average index of all export prices compared with karakul prices, which by its heavy weight tended to dominate, ran as follows: (1)

Year	All exports	Karakul only
		1337=100
1335 (1956)	98	98
1336 (1957)	95	91
1337 (1958)	100	100
1338 (1959)	100	99
1339 (1960)	101	99
1340 (1961)	96	95

A rough measure of change in the total volume of exports may be indicated by dividing the index of total value of exports by the foregoing index of prices or average unit values for all exports:

Year	Index of Total Dollars Value of Exports	Index of Total Average Unit Values	Index of Total Volume
1335 (1956)	111	98	113
1336 (1957)	127	95	134
1337 (1958)	100	100	100
1338 (1959)	130	100	130
1339 (1960)	107	101	106
1340 (1961)	115	96	120

The volume index reveals no trend; the figure for 1340 is slightly lower than the average of the two years before 1337.

(c) Need for Expanding Exports—

It seems clear that our total exports have been fairly stable during the past six years. This does not mean, however, that Afghanistan has no problems in its export trade. On the contrary, the continued economic progress of the country requires that exports make a steady-upward climb.

This need for rising exports was recognized in the First Five Year Plan. Annual targets for some of the main exports were set but in actual fact most of these targets were not reached. The reasons are various. Among the most important are these:

1. Low productivity in agriculture and animal husbandry. This stems from such factors as less developed agricultural methods, shortage of capital, high costs of transport, and the rudimentary state of the market economy. These barriers to steady expansion of production to provide the basis for larger exports are difficult to overcome. Investments made in the First Five Year Plan in education, irrigation, and transport are expected, however, to yield rising economic returns in the form of increased agricultural output.

2. The pressing need of Government to finance its share of the capital development programme has led to the imposition of heavy taxes on major exports, especially karakul, cotton, and wool. This is accomplished by a multiple exchange rate system in which

exporters of these products receive relatively low conversion rates from foreign currency to Afghanis as compared with other products which move at roughly free market rates. Domestic producers of commodities heavily taxed must accept correspondingly low prices. This tends to depress domestic output and exports. The present multiple exchange rate system has outlived its usefulness. The adverse effects on trade are generally recognized. The Government has therefore made the decision to adopt a uniform exchange rate system. This will increase the rate paid for the export proceeds of karakul, wool and cotton and thus encourage increased production and export of these products.

3. The intrinsic quality of our exports is good. However inadequate cleaning, grading, and packaging, frequently limit the prices Afghanistan can obtain abroad or even bar access to potentially profitable markets. The vigorous efforts now underway to overcome these hindrances to expanded exports are described elsewhere in this chapter.

III. Trends in Imports:

While exports comprise only a few products, imports cover a wide range of goods. Many consumer goods which are a basic ingredient in the standard of living of the people must be imported. With the exception of some building materials like lumber, bricks, and cement, Afghanistan produces no capital goods at all. Nearly everything for the capital investment programme must be imported.

(a) Consumers' Goods—

In the category of consumers' goods the chief imports

(1) Average unit values are dollars values divided by quantities. Fixed weights in the total index were established by relative dollar values of various categories of exports in the period 1335—1340. Changes in the commodities composition of trade from year to year are, therefore, not reflected in the year to year index because the weights are fixed.

during the past six years and even earlier have been sugar, tea, cotton piece goods, rayon and other piece goods, clothing and footwear, household wares, and pharmaceuticals. Since 1337 large amounts of wheat have been imported under grants from the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. (See Tables IV and V in the Appendix for detailed figures on imports).

During the past two years (1339 and 1340) imports of consumers' goods, excluding petroleum products and motor transport equipment and parts, have amounted to about Afs. 1,530 million or (\$34 million) annually. This figure comes to over 36 per cent of total imports. The data in Table A shows imports of consumers' goods by main classes from 1336 to 1340 in million dollars and in million Afghanis.

During the five years under review, food imports rose substantially, especially sugar and wheat, while textile fabrics fell sharply. Other categories of imports increased rather steadily. The recorded decline in textiles was almost sufficient, however, to offset the rise in all other categories, if one excludes wheat. The expansion of domestic production of cotton textiles has permitted a fall in imports without impairing the standard of living of the people. The rise in other imports has contributed to a modest improvement in the general level of living.

(b) Producers' Goods—

Turning to producers' goods, one finds that the total increased over two and one-half fold during the past five years; that is, from Afs. 1,125.0 million or (\$25 million)

in 1336 to Afs. 2,925.0 million or (\$65 million) in 1340. Unfortunately, it is not possible to identify very precisely what products contributed most to this large amount of imports. The figures in Table B indicate the value of producers' goods imports by main categories in millions of dollars and millions of Afghanis.

Imports of petroleum products handled by the Government Monopoly rose nearly three-fold from Afs. 117.0 million, or (\$2.6 million), in 1336 to Afs. 333.0 million, or (\$7.4 million), in 1340. Recorded imports of building materials also rose substantially. Imports of road motor vehicles tended to decline from the high point reached in 1337. Imports of rubber tyres and tubes and of machinery showed rather erratic ups and downs in some years. During the five year period recorded imports of the producers' goods mentioned above accounted for about 45 per cent of the total imports of producers' goods, but the share fell steadily from over 70 per cent in 1336 to scarcely more than 25 per cent in 1340.

The spectacular rise in imports largely of unknown identity, from Afs. 275 million or (\$7 million) in 1335 to Afs. 2,160 million or (\$48 million) in 1340, reflects the growing significance of imported materials, supplies, and equipment used for large-scale construction projects carried on with assistance from the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. In 1340, for example, imports from the U.S.S.R. accounted for about Afs. 1,710 million or (\$38 million) of the unknown category and U.S. accounted for about Afs. 315 million or (\$7 million). Undoubtedly these imports included large quantities of such items as petroleum products and building materials additional to those shown in the customs records under these categories.

Table A

Imports of Consumers Goods
(In million Dollars and million Afghanis)
1336—1340 (1957/58—1961/62)

	1336 (1957/58)		1337 (1958/59)		1338 (1959/60)		1339 (1960/61)		1340 (1961/62)	
	Dollars	Afs	Dollars	Afs	Dollars	Afs.	Dollars	Afs.	Dollars	Afs.
Food (excl. wheat)	5.2	234.0	6.4	288.0	8.4	378.0	7.6	342.0	8.5	382.5
Wheat	...	...	3.6	162.0	9.6	432.0	4.1	184.5	4.2	189.0
Tobacco manufactures	.3	14.0	.3	14.0	0.5	22.5	0.4	18.0	0.5	22.5
Textile fabrics & yarns	17.5	787.5	18.9	850.5	13.5	607.5	9.7	436.5	10.1	454.5
Clothing & footwear	1.9	85.5	1.7	76.5	2.3	103.5	3.3	148.5	3.3	148.5
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, soap, household wares, etc.	1.6	72.0	2.5	112.5	2.2	99.0	3.0	135.0	3.0	135.0
Consumer durables & miscellaneous (1)	2.0	90.0	3.0	135.0	3.5	157.5	5.0	225.0	4.8	216.0
Total Consumer Goods (2)	28.5	1,283.0	36.4	1,638.5	39.9	1,795.5	33.1	1,489.5	34.4	1,548.0
Total (excl. wheat)	28.5	1,283.0	32.8	1,476.5	30.3	1,363.5	29.0	1,305.0	30.2	1,359.0

(1) Excludes passenger cars, parts, and rubber tyres and tubes. Includes such items as motorcycles, bicycles, parts, sewing machines, radios, photographic equipment, electrical supplies, watches, jewellery etc.

(2) In Afghanistan the major share of cars, tyres and other parts, and gasoline should be treated as producers' goods. Probably no more than 25 per cent goes directly into private household consumption.

Table B
Imports of Producers' Goods
(In million Dollars and million Afghanis)
1336-1340 (1957/58-1961/62)

	1336 (1957/58)		1337 (1958/59)		1338 (1959/60)		1339 (1960/61)		1340 (1961/62)	
	Dollars	Afs	Dollars	Afs	Dollars	Afs	Dollars	Afs	Dollars	Afs
Petroleum Products (1)	2.6	117.0	2.9	130.5	6.1	274.5	6.0	270.0	7.4	333.0
Rubber Tyres & Tubes	1.2	54.0	1.9	85.5	2.0	900.0	2.1	94.5	0.3	13.5
Road Motor Vehicles (2)	3.8	171.0	4.0	180.0	3.0	135.0	2.7	121.5	2.7	121.5
Base Metals, Building Materials & Fixtures	1.7	76.5	1.8	81.0	2.0	90.0	4.5	202.5	3.0	135.0
Machinery	8.7	391.5	13.0	585.0	2.9	130.5	6.6	297.0	3.2	144.0
Total	18.1	814.5	23.6	1,062.0	16.0	720.0	21.9	985.5	16.6	747.0
Other Products & Unknown	7.1	319.5	12.8	576.0	25.0	1,125.0	31.8	1,431.0	48.1	2,164.5
Total of Producers' Goods	25.2	1,134.0	36.4	1,638.0	41.0	1,845.0	53.7	2,416.5	64.7	2,911.5

(c) Geographical Distribution of Imports—

The geographical distribution of imports may be summarized briefly as follows: India, Pakistan and Japan supply mostly consumers' goods; the U.S.S.R. and other barter countries provide a wide variety of both con-

sumers' and producers' goods; the U.S. (outside of wheat and old clothing) supplies mostly producers' goods; and imports from Western Europe constitute an extensive variety of products. The following information shows the chief sources of supply for a number of import products or groups:

Wheat	U.S.S.R. and U.S.
Sugar	USSR
Tea	India
Cotton fabrics and yarns	India, Pakistan, Japan and U.S.S.R.
Rayon fabrics	Japan
Other fabrics and new clothing	Japan, Western Europe
Footwear	Pakistan, Japan, U.S.S.R.
Old clothing	U.S.
Pharmaceuticals	Western Europe
Household ceramics	Japan
Radios, electric bulbs, etc.	Japan, Western Europe
Matches	U.S.S.R.
Petroleum products	U.S.S.R., Iran, Bahrein
Rubber tyres and tubes	U.S., Western Europe, Japan
Road motor vehicles	U.S., U.S.S.R., Western Europe
Bicycles	Japan, Western Europe
Machinery	U.S., Western Europe, Czechoslovakia.

(d) Prices of Imports—

It is clearly more difficult to trace changes in the average prices paid for imports than is the case with exports because of the greater diversity of products both in number and quality. However, a rough measure of

price changes of individual items or groups covering nearly 40 per cent of total imports can be obtained by dividing total recorded quantities of imports into the Afghani (dollar) values from year to year (as was done with exports). These figures indicate that in the course of the five years period some prices fell and others

(1) Including kerosene which averaged about 10 per cent of the total.

(2) Excluding motorcycles which were put into the consumers' goods group. Other transport equipment would include aircraft and parts. In only one year, namely 1339, was any substantial amount of imports recorded in this category (\$2.0 million).

rose, while some show no trend at all. With 1337 as main products ran as follows during the last five base year the price (average unit value) series for some years: (1)

Year	Wheat	Sugar	Tea	Cotton Fabrics	Other Fabrics	Yarns & Thread	Second- hand Clothing	Rubber Footwear
	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Pr.
1336 (1957)	...	96	101	105	115	115	75	n.d.
1337 (1958)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1338 (1959)	120	117	98	83	84	108	65	87
1339 (1960)	91	112	110	77	100	96	n.d.	116
1340 (1961)	144	116	102	75	83	n.d.	82	108

Year	Kerosene	Gasoline	Diesel Fuel	Motor Vehicles	Rubber Tyres & Tubes
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	No.	No.
1336 (1957)	n.d.	135	133	n.d.	n.d.
1337 (1958)	100	100	100	100	100
1338 (1959)	106	93	102	108	109
1339 (1960)	n.d.	100	82	96	156
1340 (1961)	91	96	77	91	151

In some cases changes in quality are concealed in the apparent rise or fall in prices. For example, in recent years there has probably been a shift toward tubeless and heavier varieties of rubber tyres and tubes. On the other hand, the smaller and less expensive cars may account for a growing share of car imports. These divergent trends in quality suggest that real prices neither rose as much in the first case or fell as much in the second as the figures indicate. The big rise in the price of wheat from 1339 to 1340 is largely explained by the shift from the U.S.S.R. to the U.S. as the source of supply with a large freight component in the price from the U.S.

On the basis of a weighted average of the various unit value series, it would appear that prices of imports in general remained rather stable from 1337 to 1340. What appears to be falling prices of textiles, clothing, and petroleum products tended to offset rising prices on wheat, sugar, and tea. But this leaves out of the picture a wide range of products such as machinery, building materials and equipment, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, household wares, and the like, for which only scanty price data are available. A definitive judgment cannot, therefore, be reached regarding the overall trend in prices of Afghanistan's imports in the past five years. In the case of exports, however, the analysis in the earlier part of this chapter indicates that the weighted average for all products was stable from 1335 to 1339 (with a

temporary dip downward in 1336) and then fell five per cent in 1340.

IV. Improvement of Statistical Data on Foreign Trade:

A significant event in the field of foreign trade was the recent decision of the Ministry of Commerce to begin the compilation and publication of monthly import and export statistics. The new programme started with the publication of statistics for Hamal 1340 (March-April, 1961).

Prior to 1340, all foreign trade data had been tabulated on an annual basis with publication taking place about 30 months after the close of each year. With the inauguration of the new system, the time required for publication and distribution has been cut to about five months. This makes it possible now to appraise current trends in Afghanistan's foreign trade. Due to the time lag of the previous publications, analysis of this type had not been attempted in the past.

In addition, the data for 1338 and 1339 have been compiled in an improved form. The 1338 statistics were machine tabulated and printed during the early part of 1962; the data for 1339 were published a few months later. In the meantime current monthly figures are being released on a regular schedule and yearly totals will be available about six months from the end of the year.

(1) Price or average unit values are in terms of various quantity units. These are indicated for different products in the following way: W-weight; Gal-gallons; Pr. pairs; No.-number; n.d.-inadequate or no data on quantity.

V. Other Activities Related to Foreign Trade:

In recent years Afghanistan has participated in many international exhibitions and fairs. These have included the International Exhibitions held in Cairo; the Commercial and Industrial Fair in Milan, Italy, in 1959; the Indian Agricultural Exhibition held in New Delhi in 1959; and the Polish International Exhibitions in 1960 and 1961. These events have provided Afghanistan with opportunities to display the products of Afghan textile factories, karakul skins, precious stones, mineral products, carpets and rugs, oil seeds, and fruits, and have served to acquaint foreigners with the resources and opportunities for trade and investment in Afghanistan. Afghanistan's own international trade fair is held in Kabul every other year.

Other notable achievements have been the negotiation of trade agreements and protocols with various foreign countries. Initial trade and commercial agreements were signed with Bulgaria, France, Iran, Italy and the United Arab Republic. In some cases these provide for the exchange of technical assistance as well as commercial trade. Annual protocols have been prepared to handle trade with China, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the USSR, and India.

In the field of commercial law much progress has been made. In addition to the Commercial Code, laws and regulations have been formulated to provide for the participation of foreign capital in Afghan enterprises.

Other contributions in this field which are helpful to foreign trade have been these: steps taken to protect trade marks, the improvement of court procedures, including proposals for the use of arbitration in settling commercial disputes, and regulations pertaining to the activities of foreign traders.

VI. Transit Routes for Foreign Trade:

As a landlocked country, Afghanistan's foreign trade is dependent upon transit routes through neighbouring countries. The traditional and natural route to the sea has been by way of Karachi. In recent years the difficulties of shipping goods by the route have steadily increased. In 1961 the situation that had arisen because of these difficulties was brought to a head by the closing of the Afghan Trade Agencies at Peshawar and Chaman by the Government of Pakistan, which resulted in the discontinuance of the use of the route. Since then most goods entering into foreign trade have been shipped

through the U.S.S.R. or by airlift to Amritsar or Beirut.

In the early part of 1962 a transit agreement was concluded with the Government of Iran. This provides for shipment by truck from Afghanistan to Meshed and thence by rail to the port of Khoramshahr. This route has now been opened and both exports and imports are being shipped over it.

VII. Efforts to Expand Exports:

The need to expand exports is a matter of serious concern to Afghanistan. Mention has already been made of the decision to eliminate the multiple exchange rate system and to supplant it with a uniform rate which will encourage increased production and export of karakul, wool and cotton.

In addition, modern facilities for processing and packing Afghan exports are urgently needed. Inadequate cleaning, grading and packaging frequently limit the prices Afghanistan can obtain abroad or even bar access to potentially profitable markets. In the case of fresh fruits, for example, there are no facilities for refrigerated storage, so that now crops must be sold and delivered as rapidly as they are picked. This increases the risk of spoilage, depresses prices at the peak of the season, and forces the sale of the produce in neighbouring countries which themselves have foreign exchange problems and must limit their imports.

The Ministry of Commerce is well aware of the shortcomings in processing and grading and packing exports. Comprehensive surveys by foreign experts of the processing and marketing of each of the main exports of Afghanistan have been undertaken. In several cases (for example, cotton, wool and fruits and nuts) economic feasibility studies have been completed. These show that modern processing facilities would be profitable. Projects for the installation of these facilities will be put into effect as rapidly as possible.

The Ministry of Commerce plans to expand its Marketing Department, which is charged with the responsibility of establishing and enforcing standards for grading all export commodities. This step is an important part of the programme for the increase in exports. The reputation for high quality which Afghan products deserve must not be permitted to suffer because of improper grading.

CHAPTER XII

MONEY AND BANKING

The analysis which follows discusses briefly money and banking during the last decade emphasizing the role of money and banking during the first Plan. It considers how changes in the money supply came about, and what effects can be observed on the trends of prices in the country.

Money Supply:

1. Table 1 below gives figures of the money supply for the period 1330—1339. The definition of money supply used in this **Survey of Progress** and expected to be used in the future here and in the various publications of the Da Afghanistan Bank differs from that previously used. First of all, only three of Afghanistan's six banking institutions are now considered to comprise the banking system. The Da Afghanistan Bank, Pashtany Tejaraty Bank, and Bank Millie are deposit banks in the usual meaning of this term. The Construction and Mortgage Bank, the Agriculture and Cottage Industries Bank, and the Industrial Fund, while sometimes accept-

ing minor amounts of deposits, and for this reason previously included in the banking system when tabulating data on the money supply and other assets and liabilities of the banking system, will from now on be regarded as "non-bank financial intermediaries". The main characteristics of these three last named institutions is that they act as transmission agents for credit made available to them, which distinguishes them from true banks which have the power to establish deposit accounts at the same time that they make loans, thus acting as agents for the increase or decrease of the money supply. In the new definition of "money supply", all deposits of the Government and other official entities in the banking system are, in contrast with previous practice, excluded. However, Government enterprises other than the Monopolies, the Depot, and the Co-operative, are considered part of the private sector, and their deposits are included in the money supply figures tabulated below. Finally, all deposits in the banking system payable in foreign exchange are excluded from the domestic money supply figures in Table 1.

Table 1

Money Supply
(In millions of Afghanis)

Year	Notes and Coins in Circulation (1)	Private Demand Deposits (2)	Total Money Supply	Change from previous year
1330 (1951/52)	940.0	110.3	1,050.3	
1331 (1952/53)	977.5	178.0	1,155.5	+105.2
1332 (1953/54)	989.4	155.4	1,144.8	- 10.7
1333 (1954/55)	1,192.5	431.1	1,632.6	+478.8
1334 (1955/56)	1,473.5	525.1	1,998.6	+375.0
1335 (1956/57)	1,759.6	535.5	2,295.1	+296.5
1336 (1957/58)	1,889.3	311.4	2,200.7	- 94.4
1337 (1958/59)	1,848.3	331.6	2,179.9	- 20.8
1338 (1959/60)	1,879.7	355.1	2,234.8	+ 54.9
1339 (1960/61)	2,136.1	399.7	2,535.8	+301.0

(1) See Appendix Table 1 for derivation.

(2) Excludes private demand deposits in foreign exchange and all deposits of the Government and official entities.

SOURCE: Calculated by Research Department, Ministry of Planning, from data in earlier *Survey of Progress* or from data supplied by Research Department of Da Afghanistan Bank.

2. Over the period from the beginning of solar year 1335 to the end of solar year 1339—a period roughly but not precisely comparable to the period covered by the First Five Year Plan—the total domestic money supply in Afghanistan increased from Afs. 1,999 million to Afs. 2,536 million, an increase of 23 per cent.

3. A 23 per cent increase in the money supply over five years seems very modest indeed. This amounts to an average annual per cent rate of growth of only about four per cent. It seems highly likely that the economy has been growing at least this rapidly, and an increasing use of money in previously non-monetized sectors of the economy certainly should have been taking place during this period.

4. Of the two major components of the money supply—bank notes and coins in circulation, and private demand deposits in the banks—it will be seen in Table 1 that over the period of the First Five Year Plan the increase in total money supply is wholly accounted for by the notes and coins in circulation. Demand deposits (counting only private deposits and excluding the Government) were in fact lower at the end of 1339 than they had been at the end of both 1334 and 1335.

5. In the last *Survey of Progress* we spoke about the increasing reliance of the private sectors of Afghanistan's economy on demand deposits as a medium of exchange, which reflected increasing familiarity with and increasing confidence in the banking system. The

longer run view presented in Table 1 casts some doubt on this hypothesis, at least so far as demand deposits are concerned. Table 2 presents some additional information on this question of private reliance on the banking system. According to the figures shown there, the total number of deposits in the three banks increased from 656 in the solar year 1335 to 7,056 in the solar year 1340, almost a 10-fold increase. However, this increase is almost entirely accounted for by the time and savings deposits in Pashtany Tejaraty Bank which, as was explained above, are excluded from the measurements of the money supply. In fact, the total number of demand depositors for the three banks combined gives a similar picture to that shown in Table 1 for the total Afghani amount of demand deposits—which is to say, not very much increase at all.

6. The increase in money supply over this five year period has not been steady. The first and last year of the period showed rather sizeable increases, while other years showed a decrease or very little change.

II. Counterparts of the Money Supply:

7. The money supply consists for the most part of banking system liabilities to the private sector. Offsetting these liabilities on the balance sheets of the banking system are assets in the form of loans and credits to various sectors of the economy. One way to analyze changes in the money supply is to examine

Table 2

Demand and Time Deposits in Afghanistan Deposit Banks (1)
(Number of Deposits)

Solar Year	Demand Deposits	Time and Savings Deposits	Total
1335 (1956/57)	302	354	656
1336 (1957/58)	432	925	1,357
1337 (1958/59)	343	2,101	2,444
1338 (1959/60)	370	2,979	3,349
1339 (1960/61)	353	4,775	5,128
1340 (1961/62)	390	6,666	7,056
Change, 1335 to 1340	88	6,312	6,400

(1) Da Afghanistan Bank, Pashtany Tejaraty Bank, and Bank Millie.

SOURCE : Prepared by Research Department of the Ministry of Planning from figures supplied by the three banks.

changes in those bank assets which are the counterparts of the money supply. This is done for the two most recent years for which data are available in Table 3 below.

8. One of the most striking factors shown by the figures in Table 3 is the very large increase in banking system credit to the Government sector in both solar 1338 and solar 1339, which show increases of Afs. 1.9 billion and Afs. 1.2 billion respectively—increases in fact several times larger than the increase in the total money supply.

9. In solar year 1338, the huge increase in bank credit to the Government was offset by an even larger decrease in the banking system's net assets in the form of gold, silver and claims against the foreign sector. Credit to the private sector increased in that year by Afs. 191 million.

III. The Government Sector:

10. As stated above, banking system credit to the Government and other official entities increased by the

very large amounts of Afs. 1.9 billion and Afs. 1.2 billion in 1338 and in 1339 respectively. In both years Da Afghanistan Bank made very large advances to the Government in foreign exchange and in 1339, Central Bank advances to the Government in Afghanis also showed a significant increase. Table 4 gives some of the details on bank credit to the Government sector.

11. Banking system credit to the Government reflected in the net figures in Table 4 is of two general types. The first consists of ordinary short-term loans, which the Government requests and the Bank grants by debiting the Government's account by the amount required. These loans appear on the asset side of the Bank's balance sheet. A second kind of credit arises from the Government's overdraft privileges with the central bank and its branches, such that if less revenues are received and deposited than anticipated, the bank automatically makes available the amount required to meet the Government's expenditures, tabulating the net effect of such operations only afterwards at the end of the year. This latter form of credit affects the size of the Government's deposits with the Bank, which is to say, the liability rather than the asset side of the central bank's balance sheet.

Table 3

Counterparts of the Money Supply (In millions of Afghanis)

	Change during 1338 (1959/60)	Change during 1339 (1960/61)
Increase in credit to private sector (1)	189.7	6.8
Increase in net credit to Government and other official entities	1,880.3	1,153.4
Increase in gold and silver and net foreign exchange holdings (2)	-2,000.9	- 696.3
Increase in coins outstanding	- 1.6	- 17.4
Residual (3)	- 12.6	- 131.9
Total=increase in money supply	54.9	301.0

(1) Includes net credit to non-bank financial institutions.

(2) Includes adjustments for revaluation of bank foreign assets and liabilities at a uniform exchange rate of Afs. 20=\$1.00

(3) Covers bank profits, reserves and capital account.

SOURCE : Computed by Research Department, Ministry of Planning, from balance sheets supplied by Research Department of Da Afghanistan Bank.

12. The other official entities—which include the Monopolies, the Depot and the Co-operative, but not other Government enterprises—increased their indebtedness to the banking system by about Afs. 70 million in 1338 but improved their position with the banking system significantly in 1339. In the latter year, demand and time deposits of the official entities increased by

Afs. 604 million, while their borrowing from the banking system declined by Afs. 77 million.

13. Additional details on the Government's receipt and expenditure operations, and their effect on the Government's position with the Bank, are given in the Public Finance chapter of this Survey.

Table 4

Position of the Government and other Official Entities with the Banking System

(In millions of Afghanis)

	30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)	30th Hoot, 1338 (1959/60)	30th Hoot, 1339* (1960/61)
Government position:			
Coins held by banks	15.9	17.5	17.1
Bank credit to Government:			
In Afghanis	634.0	643.8	1,810.4
In foreign exchange	49.3	1,963.8	2,475.4
Less: Government bank deposits:			
Demand deposits	362.2	450.5	264.1
Time deposits	46.2	73.1	138.4
Less: Government participation in Pashtany Tejaraty	30.0	30.0	...
Total Government indebtedness to the banks	260.8	2,071.5	3,906.4
Position of other official entities:			
Bank credit to official entities:	346.9	428.8	351.9
Less: bank deposits of official entities:			
Demand deposits	171.4	167.6	745.8
Time deposits	9.8	25.9	52.3
Total indebtedness of official entities to the banks	165.7	235.3	446.2
Total, indebtedness of Government and other official entities to the banking system	426.5	2,306.8	3,460.2
Addendum: change from previous year:		1,880.3	1,153.4

SOURCE : Computed by Research Department, Ministry of Planning, from balance sheets prepared by Research Department of Da Afghanistan Bank.

IV. The Private Sector:

14. In contrast to earlier years, the "banking system" includes only the three deposit banks mentioned previously. This means that bank credit extended to the non-bank financial intermediaries is counted as credit to the private sector of the economy. Measured in this way, bank credit to the private sector increased by Afs. 190 million in 1338 and decreased by Afs. 7 million in 1339 (Table 5).

15. However, the non-bank financial intermediaries also make credit available to the private sector. Their credit activities are, therefore, recorded in the bottom half of Table 5 in order to give a more complete picture of credit available to the private sector. The most striking fact in these figures on credit extended by the non-bank financial intermediaries is the almost insignificant change during both the years tabulated. While the Agri-

culture and Cottage Industries Bank increased its lending by Afs. 25 million in 1338, very little else was done by any of these three institutions to make increased credit available to the private sector. Since the original purpose of these three institutions was to make credit available to individuals and business men who did not have ready access to the ordinary loans extended by the deposit banks, this picture of stagnation in 1338 and 1339 raises the question of whether these institutions are actually performing the functions for which they were designed.

16. In the case of the Agriculture and Cottage Industries Bank, there has been considerable difficulty caused by the fact that loans were in many cases extended without adequate regard to the productivity of the activity being financed. The Bank has for this reason had considerable difficulty obtaining repayments from earlier loans, leading to a depletion of its ability to make

Table 5

Credit to the Private Sector (In millions of Afghanis)

	30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)	30th Hoot, 1338 (1959/60)	30th Hoot, 1339 (1960/61)
Banking system credit to the private sector: (1)			
Da Afghanistan Bank	872.4	1,021.5	934.3
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank	196.0	239.4	285.8
Bank Millie	662.9	660.1	694.1
Total, banking system	1,731.3	1,921.0	1,914.2
Change from previous year	...	189.7	- 6.8
Credit extended by non-bank financial intermediaries:			
Construction Bank	65.1	68.8	70.3
Agriculture Bank	52.1	77.4	75.7
Industrial Fund	118.8	122.2	124.0
Total, non-bank financial intermediaries	236.7	268.4	270.0
Less: bank credit to non-bank financial intermediaries	230.0	230.0	230.0
Equal: total credit to the private sector	1,738.0	1,959.4	1,954.2

(1) Including credit to non-bank financial intermediaries.
SOURCE : Same as Table 1.

new loans. A re-organization of the Bank's management was effected two years ago. An extensive survey of the problem of agricultural credit was undertaken, which resulted in a proposal for an expanded loan programme with improved safeguards to be supervised by regional agricultural committees. A substantial increase in the capital of the Agriculture and Cottage Industries Bank was included for this purpose as one of the projects in the Second Five Year Plan. Steps are now going forward in the Ministry of Agriculture, and it is expected that arrangements for foreign financing of this programme (since significant amounts of foreign exchange will be required) will soon be completed.

17. In the case of the Mortgage and Construction Bank, the failure of outstanding loans to increase in 1338 or 1339 continues a pattern that has persisted now for many years. New loans have more or less been no larger than repayments received on old loans, with the result that total loans outstanding have remained in a narrow range for at least the last seven years. While a failure of housing credit to grow may not be a serious drawback to economic development, other forms of construction credit, such as that required by craftsmen and small businessmen to modernize and expand their facilities, should expand rapidly in any comprehensive development effort. A serious question arises as to whether the Mortgage and Construction Bank is providing adequately for the country's construction credit needs. If the problem is one of finding sound loans with adequate security, a solution may require some form of

Government guarantee of the loans of this Bank, or perhaps a direct Government subsidy. If such measures are inadequate, it will be appropriate to consider the establishment of some alternative financial institution to meet credit needs in the construction field.

V. The Foreign Sector:

18. As may be seen in Table 6, gold, silver and foreign exchange held by the Central Bank showed little change in 1338 and decreased somewhat in 1339. However there was a sizeable increase in foreign liabilities by Da Afghanistan Bank in 1338, resulting in a sharp deterioration of the over-all position of the banking system with the foreign sector. For the most part, this increase in foreign liabilities reflects the Bank becoming a co-signer in 1338 to foreign Government loans to the Royal Government of Afghanistan.

19. An accounting technicality appears in Table 6 in the 1339 column concerning the introduction of exchange rate differentials in the balance sheets of the banks for the purpose of revaluing foreign assets and liabilities of the banks, previously recorded at miscellaneous exchange rates, at a uniform exchange rate of Afs. 20 to the dollar.

20. More detailed information on the country's transactions with the rest of the world, and the changes in foreign assets and liabilities these give rise to appear in the Balance of Payments chapter of this Survey.

Table 6

*Net position of the Banking System in Gold and Silver and with the Foreign Sector
(In millions of Afghanis)*

	30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)	30th Hoot, 1338 (1959/60)	30th Hoot, 1339 (1960/61)
Da Afghanistan Bank holdings of gold, silver and foreign exchange:			
Gold and silver (1)	978.1	978.3	978.6
Foreign exchange	761.4	734.8	600.8
Total	1,739.5	1,713.1	1,579.4
Plus: Foreign exchange assets of other banks	121.9	131.2	117.6
Plus: Da Afghanistan Bank credits to the private sector in foreign exchange	1.0	1.0	88.2
Less: Deposits and credits payable in foreign exchange	570.7	2,509.9	2,214.6
Plus: Foreign exchange differential	23.4	21.2	952.7
Equals: Net excess of Central Bank holdings of gold, silver and foreign exchange over foreign exchange liabilities of the banking system	1,315.1	685.8	1,382.1
Addendum: Change from previous year		-2,000.9	696.3

(1) Converted at Afs. 20=\$1.00 U.S.
SOURCE : Same as Table 1.

21. Table 7 sets Da Afghanistan Bank holdings of gold and silver against the volume of bank notes outside the bank. Measured in this way, the bank notes in circulation were covered by gold and silver by from 45 to 52 per cent for the three years tabulated. Under legislation in effect prior to last Spring, there was not actually a legal requirement for the cover of bank notes as such, although there was some misunderstanding on this point. Actually, all that was required was that total short-term liabilities of the Bank (including demand deposits as well as bank notes) should be covered to the extent of at least 30 per cent., by gold, silver, convertible

foreign currencies, and 15-day commercial paper. By an act of Parliament last Spring, bank notes must now be covered to the extent of 20 per cent by gold and silver. For purposes of computing the value of the Bank's holdings of gold and silver, an exchange rate of 20 Afghanis to the dollar was established, although an exchange rate of 20 had been requested by the Bank for this purpose. Since the present holdings of gold and silver, even at the exchange rate of 20, are well in excess of the amount required for bank note cover, the potential money supply in the form of bank notes does not appear to be hampered significantly by present legal cover requirements.

Table 7

*The Note Cover of Gold and Silver
(In millions of Afghanis)*

	30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)	30th Hoot, 1338 (1959/60)	30th Hoot, 1339 (1960/61)
Bank notes outside Da Afghanistan Bank	1,892.3	1,904.9	2,182.9
Da Afghanistan Bank holdings of gold and silver (Table 6)	978.1	978.3	978.6
Ratio of cover to bank notes outstanding	51.7%	51.3%	44.8%

22. The requirement that total short-term liabilities of Da Afghanistan Bank (which together account for the major portion of the country's money supply) be covered to the extent of 30 per cent or more by short-term assets, is still in effect. Table 8 sets the Bank's holdings of gold, silver, and foreign exchange against the amount of short-term liabilities in the form of bank notes and demand

deposits. (Fifteen-day commercial paper—excluded from Table 8 because of lack of data—is not an asset of any very significant size in Da Afghanistan Bank's portfolio). As seen there, there has been a decline in this cover ratio over the three years tabulated, but at the end of 1339 was still equal to 44.3 per cent—substantially greater than the 30 per cent legal requirements.

Table 8

*Cover for Da Afghanistan Bank Short-term Liabilities
(In millions of Afghanis)*

	30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)	30th Hoot, 1338 (1959/60)	30th Hoot, 1339 (1960/61)
Da Afghanistan Bank short-term liabilities:			
Bank notes outside bank Demand deposits	1,892.3 877.2	1,904.9 1,296.7	2,182.9 1,380.8
Total	2,769.5	3,201.6	3,563.7
Gold, silver and foreign exchange (Table 6)	1,739.5	1,713.1	1,579.4
Ratio of cover to short-term liabilities	62.8%	53.5%	44.3%

SOURCE : Same as Table 1.

VI. Prices:

23. Only a limited amount of information is available on prices in Afghanistan. Spot prices are available monthly for certain commodities over a period of years, but the means are not at hand for combining this information into a weighted index of consumer or wholesale prices. Such information as exists is summarized in Table 9 and 10. Table 9 presents trends in three unweighted index numbers, the first covering 20 key commodities such as wheat, rice, tea, sugar, and certain kinds of cloth; the second, 28 other commodities for which spot price information has been collected; and the third covering all 48 commodities.

24. All three index numbers give a picture of generally rising prices, not only during the period of the First Five Year Plan, but for several years preceeding it as well. Rather sizeable price increases are recorded for 1334, 1335, 1336, and 1338 and smaller increases for most other years. Price decreases were general only in the years 1333 and 1340, although 1337 also featured declines in the prices of many of the less important commodities. However, Afghanistan has not had, so far as the information available provides evidence, any period of serious or rapid price inflation. At the end of 1340, a year of price declines, prices of many commodi-

ties stood no higher than they had been four years earlier.

25. Table 10 records the actual prices (and the price relatives on a base of 1335=100) of 20 major commodities over the last four years. The 1338 increase in the unweighted average of these 20 prices reflected a rather general rise in the prices of commodities produced domestically, partly offset by declines in prices of imported goods as a result of the rather sharp drop in the Afghani exchange rate in that year. These same trends, although less pronounced, also characterized 1339. In 1340, on the other hand, sizeable price declines for domestically produced goods were the general rule, dragging down the average for all 20 prices in spite of increases for meat and for imported goods such as tobacco, tea, kerosene, and some cloth items.

26. It is interesting to try to relate general trends in prices to trends in the supply of money. In this connection, a comparison of the price trends in Table 9 with the money supply figures in Table 1 gives some unexpected results. While for most years increases both in prices and the money supply can be observed, other years show sharply contrasting trends. For example, the year 1333 featured an especially large increase in the money supply (almost 480 million Afghanis), yet prices fell sig-

Table 9

Price Trends for Selected Commodities
(Unweighted index numbers—annual averages of monthly prices)
1335=100

Year	20 Principal Commodities	28 Other Commodities	Total, 48 Commodities
1332 (1953/54)	91.80	86.76	88.8
1333 (1954/55)	83.89	83.06	83.4
1334 (1955/56)	91.46	96.27	94.2
1335 (1956/57)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1336 (1957/58)	113.31	127.51	121.5
1337 (1958/59)	116.21	106.80	110.7
1338 (1959/60)	120.41	113.73	116.2
1339 (1960/61)	126.49	126.78	126.6
1340 (1961/62)	115.43	121.20	118.7

SOURCE : Prepared by Research Department, Ministry of Planning, from figures in earlier *Surveys of Progress* and data supplied by Da Afghanistan Bank.

NOTE: Index for 48 commodities is the arithmetic mean of the two component indexes, which gives a slightly greater weight to the 20 principal commodities than to the 28 other commodities.

Table 10

**Price Trends in Recent Years
For 20 Principal Commodities
(Annual averages of monthly prices)**

	1337		1338		1339		1340	
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index
1. Wheat	25.50	103	27.80	112	24.53	99	18.25	73
2. Corn	17.79	100	19.58	110	17.75	100	12.38	69
3. Rice (long grain)	48.45	126	56.63	148	66.00	172	58.54	153
4. Rice (short grain)	44.50	123	43.54	120	43.70	120	36.00	99
5. Barley	15.28	94	18.77	115	16.63	102	13.33	82
6. Mutton	116.41	132	109.33	123	115.00	130	133.00	151
7. Butter (boiled)	278.25	114	298.50	123	347.50	154	300.00	123
8. Onions	10.91	140	12.45	160	14.25	183	10.04	129
9. Raisens (red)	48.00	110	59.37	136	66.95	154	52.54	120
10. Tea (black)	477.00	101	461.28	98	470.00	100	485.00	103
11. Sugar	80.00	111	80.00	111	80.00	111	80.00	111
12. Kerosene	71.83	99	62.58	86	58.83	81	69.08	95
13. Wood	6.90	110	7.12	113	...	...	6.94	111
14. Charcoal	12.96	119	14.25	131	...	...	14.04	129
15. Bleached Calico	14.34	114	13.83	110	14.41	114	11.98	96
16. Unbleached Calico	12.55	164	7.98	104	...	...	9.71	127
17. Red Cloth	12.88	105	12.60	102	13.00	106	13.46	109
18. Muslin	11.00	98	12.02	107	12.30	110	10.75	95
19. Tobacco	60.04	87	75.67	110	102.20	149	117.42	171
20. Soap	119.03	165	128.50	178	116.70	162	110.08	153
Unweighted index for 20 commodities:		116		120		126		115

nificantly for most commodities. Also, in 1336, commodity prices showed larger than usual increases, yet the money supply actually decreased in that year. These anomalies suggest either that available information on prices is inadequate for analyzing trends in the economy, or else that prices in Afghanistan are subjected to strong

influence by factors other than the supply of money. The exchange rate for the Afghani, which obviously affects prices of imports, is one such possibility, but further study is required before it is possible to speak authoritatively on the matter of prices and their determinants in Afghanistan.

SOURCE : Same as Table 9. Prices: per metre for cloth; per seer for others.

CHAPTER XIII

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

THE BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS OF AFGHANISTAN

1. Importance of the Foreign Sector in Economic Development:

Analysis of the international accounts of a country is an important part of the process of planning for economic development. On the one hand, the international accounts (or what is frequently called the balance of international payments) show the amount of foreign purchasing power a country obtains from exports of its goods and services and from foreign loans and grants. On the other hand, the accounts indicate how this foreign purchasing power is used, whether to buy imports of consumers' goods or producers' goods or to pay foreign debts or to finance some service import. In Afghanistan the purchasing power obtained through the foreign sector provides a substantial part of the economic resources needed for economic development. In 1340, for example, Afghan exports of goods and services yielded more than \$60 million. This represented an estimated 10 per cent of the total gross national product of the country. Most, but not all, this \$60 million was used to pay for imports of consumers' goods and services. The remainder was available for importing capital goods needed in the development programme. In addition, some \$60 million of foreign purchasing power was obtained from foreign loans and grants. Almost all this money was used to finance imports of goods and services utilized directly for economic development. Thus the foreign sector provided economic resources equivalent to about 20 per cent of the gross national product and more than half of these resources were devoted to economic development.

Foreign loans must, of course, be paid back. This means that proceeds of exports which could otherwise be used to buy needed imports must be devoted to paying debts. The economic strain on the economy

which must necessarily come with paying debts will be lessened if exports of goods and services can be steadily expanded. This is one reason why the present efforts to stimulate exports (exchange rate reform and improved processing facilities described in the chapter on **Foreign Trade**) are so vital to the economic development programme.

2. Main Features of the Balance of International Payments:

The main features of the balance of international payments during the First Five Year Plan period may be summarized briefly as follows:

- (1) The annual receipts from exports of goods and services remained fairly stable at approximately \$60 million.
- (2) Commodity imports, on the other hand, rose steadily from less than \$70 million in 1336 to nearly \$100 million in 1340. Service imports also rose, but the magnitudes were much smaller. The combined deficits on merchandise and on services resulted in a rapidly growing total deficit.
- (3) This rising deficit was financed by loans and grants from abroad on an expanding scale.
- (4) By the end of 1340, total long-term foreign debts of the country reached the equivalent of over \$200 million. The annual payment for interest and amortization runs about \$10 million.

3. Statistical Estimate of the Balance of International Payments:

In table I estimates are presented of the main items in the international accounts for the years 1336 to 1340. (1).

(1) These figures are in no sense offered as a substitute for the careful and detailed balance of payments estimates published by the Research Department of Da Afghanistan Bank for the years 1336, 1337, 1338, and 1339. There are several reasons for attempting to make the accompanying estimates. First, the Bank estimates are available in dollar equivalent only for the years 1338 and 1339. It seems useful to have estimates in foreign currency equivalent for a series of years because of the complexities in handling afghani figures with multiple and fluctuating exchange rates. Second, the detailed Bank estimates have not yet been published for years later than 1338. Rough estimates for recent years are needed. Third, Da Afghanistan Bank and the Ministry of Commerce use different methods for compiling the dollar values of commodity exports and imports. There are some unresolved discrepancies between the two series of figures. Since the Commerce compilations are available in greater detail than the Bank figures and also for the full five years, 1336 to 1340, the Commerce data have been used here.

Table 1

Estimated International Accounts of Afghanistan, 1336-1340
(Million dollars)

	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)
A. Main Credits or Receipts					
Commodity Exports (f.o.b.)(1)	58.9	46.4	60.4	49.9	53.4
Services or Invisibles	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0
Grants	10.0	11.5	20.8	25.5	38.6
Long-term Loans	22.0	22.4	28.0	22.3	22.0
Total of above items	96.9	87.3	117.2	106.7	124.0
Error or Omission		7.9		6.5	4.1
Total Credits	96.9	95.2	117.2	113.2	128.1
B. Main Debits or Payments					
Commodity Imports (c.i.f.)(1)	53.7	72.8	80.9	86.8	99.1
Unreported Commodity Imports(2)	15.0				
RGA Interest Payments	1.7	2.2	3.5	3.5	3.5
Import of Services under Grants or Loans	6.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	9.0
Other services or Invisibles	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	10.0
Government Repayments of Principal of Foreign Loans	3.2	5.2	11.1	5.9	6.5
Total of above items	87.6	95.2	111.5	113.2	128.1
Errors or Omissions	9.3		5.7		
Total Debits	96.9	95.2	117.2	113.2	128.1

Statistical data comparable from year to year are available for only a few of the items in the international accounts, but fortunately these are the most important ones such as commodity trade and loans and grants. Other items, especially in the category of services or invisibles, can be only roughly estimated. One reason why statistical data are incomplete is the fact that the bazaar handles a large proportion of all foreign exchange transactions and no system exists for recording these transactions. There is also an unknown amount

of smuggling of both exports and imports. No allowance for smuggling has been made in the estimates. An item has been entered for errors and omissions on whichever side of the total accounts is the smaller.

4. Deficit on Goods and Services :

The changes year by year in the deficit on merchandise trade are shown by the following figures (all in million dollars):

	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)
Commodity Imports	68.7	72.8	80.9	86.8	99.1
Commodity Exports	58.9	46.4	60.4	49.9	53.4
Deficit	9.8	26.4	20.5	36.9	45.7

The sharp rise in the deficit in 1337 and subsequent drop in 1338 was caused chiefly by the unusually low level of export proceeds from karakul, cotton, and carpets in 1337 and the strong recovery of export earn-

ings in 1338. The year 1339 was also relatively poor for exports, but in 1340 revival brought exports up to the level of the annual average for the whole period of 1336-1340.

(1) Ministry of Commerce figures.

(2) Ministry of Commerce import statistics are incomplete in 1336 on imports obtained by foreign grants or loans. At least \$4 of the \$15 million is for wheat from the U.S.

In the category of transactions frequently called services or invisibles, there was also a deficit as indicated by the following figures (in million dollars):

	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)
Debits or payments on services	15.7	17.2	19.5	20.5	22.5
Credits or receipts on services	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0
Deficit	9.7	10.2	11.5	11.5	12.5

Receipts and payments on service items which went through the private sector probably came close to offsetting each other from year to year. The deficit, therefore, stemmed largely from interest payments on RGA foreign debts and the import of personal services or technical assistance under foreign loan or grant arrangements.

The separate deficits on commodity and services categories may be combined to show the total deficit on goods and services as follows (in million dollars):

	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)
Deficit on goods and services	19.5	36.6	32.0	48.4	58.2

5. Foreign Grants and Loans:

The deficit on goods and services is, in effect, the measure of the extent to which a country is obtaining

the use of foreign resources under grant or loan arrangements or by means of depleting its own foreign exchange reserves. Grants and loans from abroad are estimated as follows (in million dollars):

	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)
Grants	10.0	11.5	20.8	25.5	38.6
New Long-term loans	22.0	22.4	28.0	22.3	22.0
Minus Repayment of Principal	- 3.2	- 5.2	-11.1	- 5.9	- 6.5
Net Foreign Long-term Borrowing	18.8	17.2	16.9	16.4	15.5
Total Grants and Net Long-term Borrowing	28.8	28.7	37.7	41.9	54.1

6. Goods and Services Deficit Compared with Grants and Loans:

The deficit on goods and Services should be compared year to year with the combined figures for grants and net borrowing (in million dollars):

	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)	Total for 5 years
Deficit on Goods and Services	19.5	36.6	32.0	48.4	58.2	194.7
Grants and Net Long-term Borrowing	28.8	28.7	37.7	41.9	54.1	191.2
Borrowing Exceeds Deficit	9.3		5.7			15.0
Deficit Exceeds Borrowing		7.9		6.5	4.1	18.5
Net Excess of Deficit over Borrowing						3.5

These figures indicate that over the five year period the goods and services deficit exceeded grants and net borrowing by \$3.5 million. If there were no errors or omissions in the estimates of the international accounts, this figure would be an indirect measure of the amount of short-term foreign borrowing or the depletion of foreign exchange reserves. Unfortunately, errors and omissions undoubtedly exist in the estimates. Also statistical data on changes in the foreign exchange reserves of Da Afghanistan Bank are not comparable from year to year because of modifications made in the reporting system. The available evidence does indicate, however, that in 1338 when borrowing exceeded the deficit, foreign exchange reserves rose, while in 1339 and 1340 when the deficit exceeded borrowing, foreign exchange reserves fell. This statement is supported by the figures showing holdings by Afghan banks of deposits and short-term assets in New York City banks, the chief component of foreign exchange reserves other than gold.(1) During 1959, a period roughly comparable to 1338, dollar holdings increased \$6.5 million when borrowing exceeded the current account deficit by \$5.7 million. During 1960 and 1961, however, dollar holdings decreased \$7.4 million as compared with the excess of current account deficit over borrowing of \$10.6 million for the two years 1339 and 1340.

7. Total Long-term Foreign Debt:

At the end of 1340, total long-term foreign debt of Afghanistan stood at the equivalent of \$208 million (this figure also appears in Table 6 of the chapter on **Public Finance**). During the period 1336-1340, foreign debt increased by \$85 million, according to the estimates on new loans minus repayments shown in the balance of payments figures. This \$85 million, however, is clearly an understatement of the growth of foreign debt during this period, largely because it excludes on the borrowing side the security loans from U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia, but does include repayments on these loans.(2) Also, the amount of loans for which the counterpart was technical assistance rather than commodities has been only partially included.

At the present time, and at least for the next decade interest and amortization each year will cost approximately \$10 million. This is the equivalent of nearly 20 per cent of the value of commodity exports in 1340 (\$53 million). As exports increase, however, in the next few years, this percentage will fall and the debt paying capacity of the country will improve.

(1) Dollar holdings are reported for the end of western calendar years by New York City banks to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and published periodically in the **Federal Reserve Bulletin**. The gold holdings of Da Afghanistan Bank have remained unchanged for several years at a figure of approximately \$43.0 million.

(2) It should be stated that commodity imports and services also exclude the import of military goods and services so that the international accounts are consistent.

TABLE—AGRICULTURE(1)
AREA UNDER CULTIVATION OF BASIC CROPS IN 1000 HECTARES(1)

CROPS	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
TOTAL CULTIVABLE AREA					14,000.0
TOTAL AREA UNDER CULTIVATION(2)					7,800.0
TOTAL IRRIGATED AREA					5,310.0
WHEAT	2,200.0	2,204.0	2,212.0	2,218.0	2,230.0
CORN	480.0	490.0	495.0	500.0	500.0
BARLEY	325.0	330.0	336.0	343.0	350.0
RICE	200.0	202.0	205.0	207.0	210.0
COTTON	37.0	62.0	66.0	60.0	65.0
SUGAR BEET	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.0
SUGAR CANE	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.8
OILSEEDS	140.0	140.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
FRUITS	55.0	55.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
VEGETABLES	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE—AGRICULTURE(2)
PRODUCTION AND YIELDS PER HECTARE OF BASIC CROPS(1)

CROPS	PRODUCTION IN 1,000 TONS					YIELD IN TONS PER HECTARE				
	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
WHEAT	2,200.0	1,983.0	2,234.0	2,240.0	2,279.0	1.00	0.90	1.01	1.01	1.02
CORN	624.0	627.0	644.0	700.0	700.0	1.30	1.28	1.30	1.40	1.40
BARLEY	325.0	337.0	357.0	369.0	378.0	1.00	1.02	1.06	1.07	1.08
RICE	300.0	303.0	309.0	313.0	319.0	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.51	1.52
COTTON	22.0	44.0	53.0	47.0	54.0	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.78	0.83
SUGAR BEET	35.0	37.0	35.0	44.0	44.0	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00
SUGAR CANE	38.0	30.0	38.0	45.0	45.0	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
OILSEEDS	42.0	42.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
FRUITS	248.0	248.0	270.0	250.0	305.0	4.51	4.51	4.50	4.16	5.08
VEGETABLES	475.0	500.0	500.0	450.0	500.0	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	5.00

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(1) : ALL FIGURES ARE ESTIMATES ONLY.
(2) : INCLUDING FALLOW LAND.

TABLE—AGRICULTURE (3)
THE EVOLUTION OF LIVESTOCK(1)

TYPE OF ANIMALS	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
	IN MILLION.....)			
SHEEP (EXCLUDING KARAKUL)	13.6	18.6	13.4	15.5
KARAKUL SHEEP	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7
CATTLE	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.7
GOATS	...	1.5	1.7	1.4
DONKEYS	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3
CAMELS	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
HORSES	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(1) Figures are based on livestock tax returns and therefore low figures. Figures for goats are particularly underestimated, because goats and sheeps are often considered as one category. Details may not add up to totals, because of rounding. Buffaloes (20,000) and mules (about 1,000) have not been listed.

TABLE-AGRICULTURE
AREA UNDER CULTIVATION OF BASIC CROPS IN 100 HECTARES

CROPS	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
TOTAL CULTIVABLE AREA	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
TOTAL AREA UNDER CULTIVATION	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
TOTAL IRRIGATED AREA	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
WHEAT	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
CORN	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
BARLEY	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
RICE	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
COTTON	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
SUGAR BEET	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
SUGAR CANE	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
ON SEEDS	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
FRUITS	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
VEGETABLES	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0

TABLE-AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND YIELDS PER HECTARE OF BASIC CROPS
YIELD IN TONS PER HECTARE

CROPS	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
WHEAT	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
CORN	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
BARLEY	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
RICE	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
COTTON	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
SUGAR BEET	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
SUGAR CANE	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
ON SEEDS	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
FRUITS	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
VEGETABLES	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
ALL FIGURES ARE ESTIMATES ONLY
INCLUDING FALLOW LAND

TABLE-AGRICULTURE
THE EVOLUTION OF LIVESTOCK

TYPE OF ANIMALS	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
SHEEP (EXCLUDING KARAKUL)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KARAKUL SHEEP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CATTLE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GOATS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DONKEYS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAMELS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HORSES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(1) Figures are based on livestock tax returns and therefore may be lower than actual figures for some animals. Particulars are not estimated because goats and sheep are often considered as one category. Details may not add up to totals because of rounding. Buffaloes (20,000) and mules (about 1,000) have not been listed.

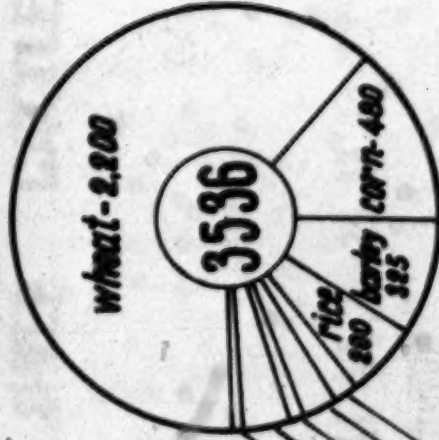
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

AREA /in 1000 ha/ **PRODUCT** /in 1000 tons/

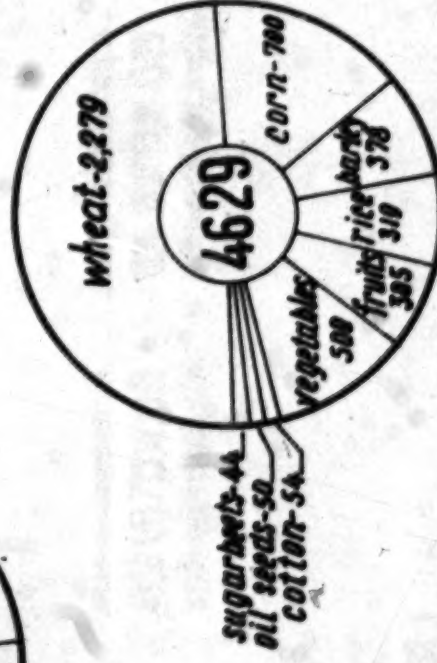
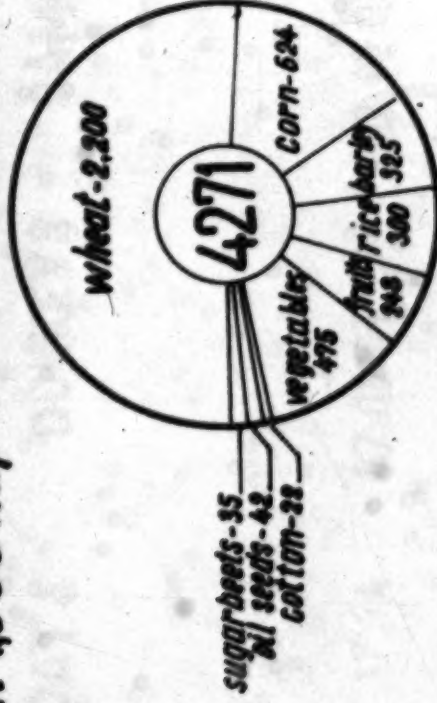
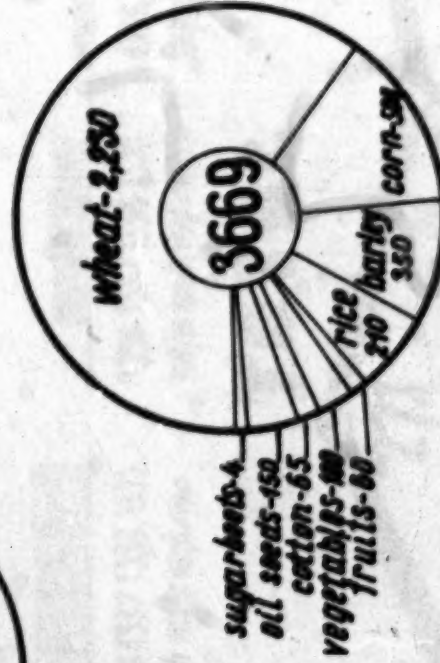
1336
1957/58



sugarbeets-35
oil seeds-160
cotton-37
vegetables-85
fruits-55

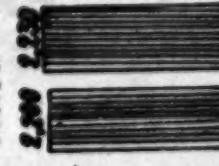


1340
1961/62



wheat corn barley rice fruits vegetables cotton oil seeds sugarbeets

AREA
/in 1000 ha/



PRODUCT
/in 1000 tons/

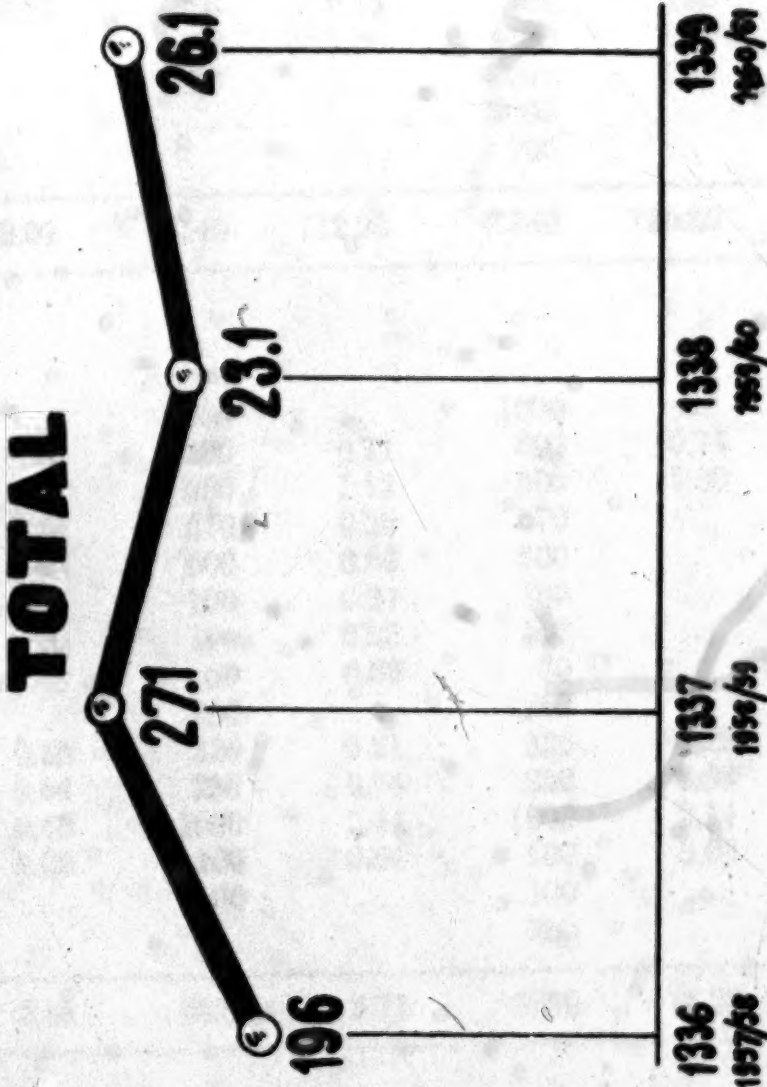


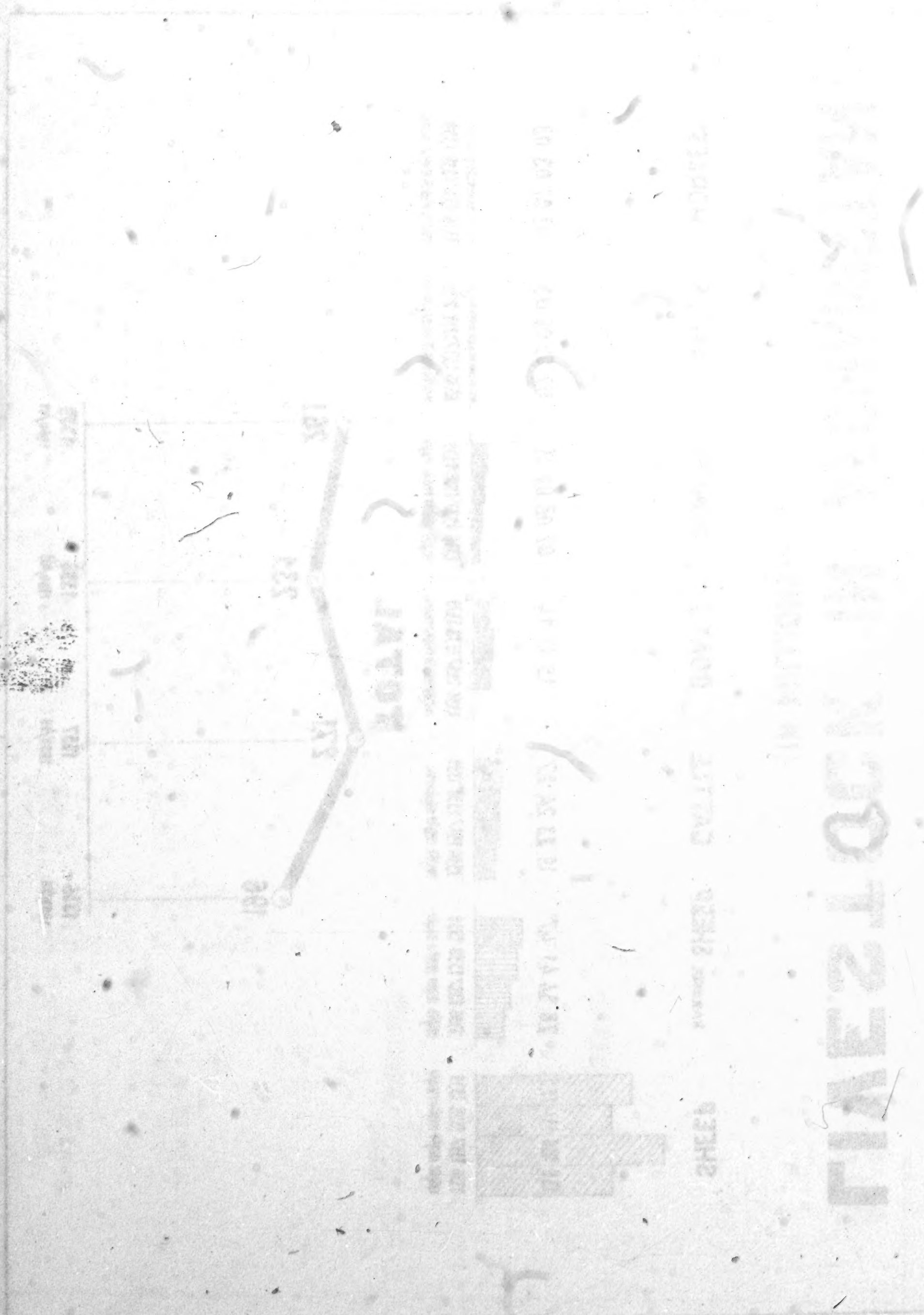
1936 1940 1956 1961/62

LIVESTOCK IN AFGHANISTAN

(IN MILLIONS)

SHEEP	KARAKUL SHEEP	CATTLE	GOATS	DONKEYS	CAMELS	HORSES
1336 1337 1338 1339 1336 1337 1338 1339 1336 1337 1338 1339 1336 1337 1338 1339	28 34 4.1 4.7 1336 1337 1338 1339 1336 1337 1338 1339 1336 1337 1338 1339	19 23 24 27 1336 1337 1338 1339 1336 1337 1338 1339 1336 1337 1338 1339	15 17 14 1336 1337 1338 1339 1336 1337 1338 1339 1336 1337 1338 1339	07 08 09 13 1336 1337 1338 1339 1336 1337 1338 1339 1336 1337 1338 1339	02 02 03 0.3 1336 1337 1338 1339 1336 1337 1338 1339 1336 1337 1338 1339	02 02 03 0.3 1336 1337 1338 1339 1336 1337 1338 1339 1336 1337 1338 1339





1.5

180 185 190 195 200

1.5

TABLE—INDUSTRY(1)
CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC PLANTS

1—HYDRO

	1336 1957/58		1337 1958/59		1338 1959/60		1339 1960/61		1340 1961/62	
Location	Installed capacity in kw.	Product- ion in mill. kwh.	Kw.	Mill Kwh.	Kw.	Mill Kwh.	Kw.	Mill Kwh.	Kw.	Mill Kwh.
Sarobi	22000	16.30	22000	26.00	22000	56.00	22000	85.36	22000	87.56
Jabelseraj	2840	1.40	2840	1.20	2840	2.40	2840	1.67	2840	1.79
Wardak	3360	8.00	3360	5.60	3360	7.18	3360	9.06	3360	9.33
Pul-i-Khumri	4800	14.80	4800	14.90	4800	12.00	4800	12.93	4800	13.73
Kandahar	240	1.00	240	1.00	240	0.95	240	1.65	240	1.53
Paghman	50	0.03	50	0.04	50	0.06	50	0.03	50	0.08
Herat	100	0.30	100	0.30	100	0.27	100	0.28	100	0.22
Baghlan	350	...	350	0.10	350	0.15	350	0.15	350	0.37
Khanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	1400	1.80	1400	3.27
Girishk	...	...	...	...	3000	...	3000	...	3000	2.92
Pul-i-Khumri—2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9000	...
Kandahar (Filkoh)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...
Total	33740	41.83	33740	49.14	36740	79.01	38140	112.93	47840	120.80

2—DIESEL

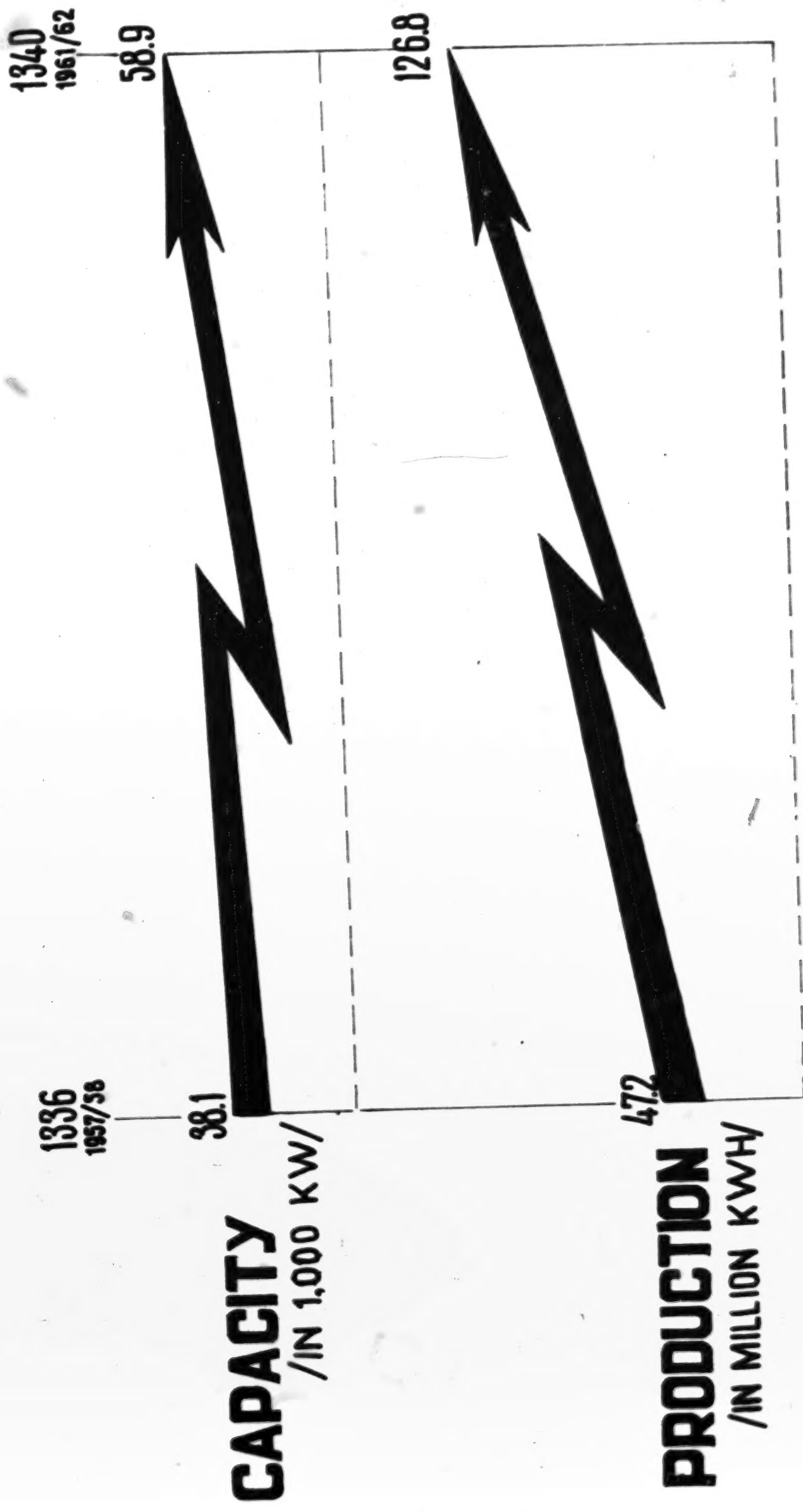
Kabul	...	...	1000	...	1000	...	1000	...	1000	...
Herat	800	0.70	800	0.60	800	0.70	800	0.71	800	0.74
Kunduz	500	1.12	500	1.12	500	1.12	500	1.12	500	1.00
Gulbahar	570	1.50	570	0.20	570	0.20	570	0.20	570	...
Kataghan	500	0.70	500	0.60	500	0.60	500	0.60	500	...
Jangalak	100	0.24	100	0.24	100	0.24	100	0.24	100	...
Jabulseraj	100	0.08	100	0.08	100	0.08	100	0.08	100	...
Jalalabad	30	0.03	30	0.03	30	0.03	30	0.03	30	...
Sarobi	250	...	250	...	250	...	250	...	250	...
Mazar-i-Sharif	...	...	320	0.07	320	0.18	320	0.21	320	0.22
Maimana	...	...	250	0.04	250	0.04	250	0.04	250	0.08
Kandahar	...	...	...	...	1000	0.40	1000	2.44	1000	2.14
Andkhoi	...	...	100	...	100	0.02	100	0.04	100	0.08
Farah	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
Ghazni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
Total	2850	4.37	4520	2.98	5620	3.61	5620	5.71	5870	4.26

3—STEAM

Baghlan	1340	0.58	1340	0.69	1340	0.70	1340	...	1340	0.68
Jangalak	200	0.40	200	0.40	200	0.40	200	...	200	0.06
Pul-i-Khumri	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400	...
Gulbahar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2800	...	2800	0.98
Karkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	250	...
Ishpushta	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	250	...
Total	1540	0.98	1540	1.09	1540	1.10	5240	...	5240	1.72

Source: Statistics Department, Ministry of Mines and Industries.

DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER IN AFGHANISTAN



10

ПОСТУПОВЕ
ВНЕШНЕГО ПОСЛАНИЯ

ВНЕШНЕГО ПОСЛАНИЯ
ВНЕШНЕГО ПОСЛАНИЯ

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ВНЕШНЕГО ПОСЛАНИЯ
ВНЕШНЕГО ПОСЛАНИЯ

TABLE—INDUSTRY (2)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN AFGHANISTAN

COMMODITY UNIT	1335 (1956/57)	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961-62)
COTTON CLOTH (IN 1,000 METRES)	15,405.0	19,764.0	21,930.0	16,381.2	23,533.0	27,234.0
COTTON YARN (IN 1,000 BUNDLES)*	112.8	123.1	61.5	26.5	28.6	102.6
ARTIFICIAL SILK (IN 1,000 METRES)	2.5	44.3	39.3	197.0	319.0	267.9
WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS (IN 1,000 METRES)	243.3	218.7	240.2	333.0	306.2	157.0
CEMENT (IN METRIC TONS)	...	...	20,950.0	34,078.0	36,578.0	40,169.0
MATCHES (IN 1,000 DOZEN BOXES)	200.6	168.0	608.7	484.1	628.0	444.0
SOAP (IN 1,000 CAKES)	1,086.8	1,191.4	1,137.5	1,031.9	2,299.7	2,589.5
CHINAWARE (IN PIECES)	...	104,442.0	96,000.0	174,835.0	218,929.0	180,000.0**
SUGAR (IN METRIC TONS)	4,757.0	4,793.0	4,793.0	4,475.3	4,505.4	4,844.0

*ONE BUNDLE EQUALS TO TEN POUNDS.

**THIS INCLUDES 90,000 PIECES OF CROCKERY.

TABLE—INDUSTRY (3)

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN AFGHANISTAN (IN METRIC TONS)

MINERALS	1335 (1956/57)	1336 (1957/53)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)
COAL						
KARKAR	11,341	10,698	21,396	25,900	28,020	45,640
ISHPUSHTA	17,567	8,950	12,350	15,500	17,700	20,844
DAR-I-SUF	...	...	...	...	1,950	...
TOTAL:	28,908	19,648	33,746	41,400	47,670	66,484
SALT						
TALOKAN	11,245	10,832	13,427	15,972	14,509	13,968
KILIPHGAN	1,603	1,769	1,851	2,036	1,923	2,105
ANDKHOY	8,668	8,842	9,560	8,829	8,681	5,777
MAZAR-I-SHARIF	1,074	625	791	845	743	934
TOTAL:	22,590	22,062	25,629	27,482	25,856	22,784
LAPIZ LAZULI	...	1.4	0.6	1.8	3.3	3.0

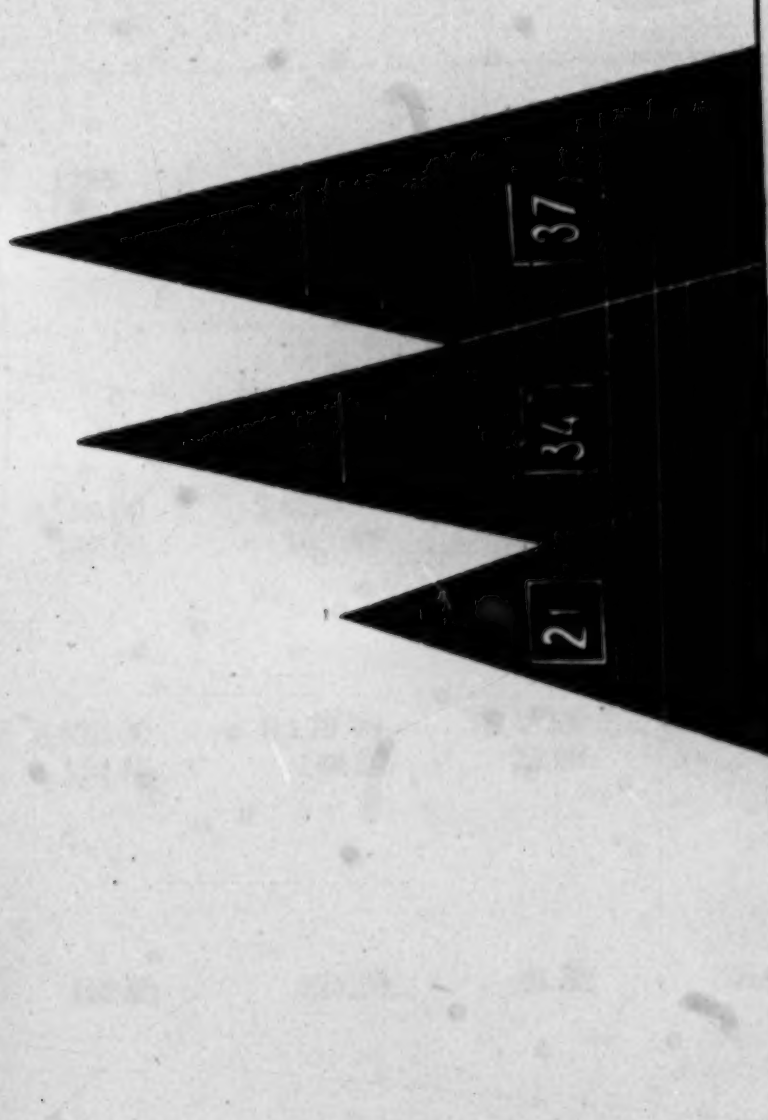
SOURCE : STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIAL ADVANCEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

COAL (1000 tons)



CEMENT (1000 tons)



1336	1337	1338	1339	1340
1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62

ТИЗМЭДИАВОА ЛАЙТЗУОИ МАТЗИМАНСТА ИИ

СЕРИИ (1940)

ОДОВ (1940)

1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
1200	1150	1100	1050	1000	950	900	850	800	750	700

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TABLE INDUSTRY (4)

PRODUCTION OF COTTON TEXTILES IN AFGHANISTAN

PARTICULARS	1335 (1956/57)	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)
1. COTTON CONSUMPTION (IN METRIC TONS):						
PUL-I-KHUMRI	2,759.00	3,562.00	3,995.00	2,473.00	2,540.00	2,887.00
GULBAHAR	152.00	162.00	39.00	...	1,395.00	1,822.00
2. YARN PRODUCTION (IN METRIC TONS):						
PUL-I-KHUMRI	5,626.00	6,170.00	7,111.00	5,048.00	2,309.00	2,944.00
JABELSERAJ	124.10	146.00	23.40	...	...	...
GULBAHAR	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. PRODUCTION OF YARN (IN BUNDLE):						
PUL-I-KHUMRI	112.80	123.10	61.50	26.45	28.64	83.62
GULBAHAR	...	...	...	...	...	19.00
4. YARN PRODUCTION (IN METRIC TONS):						
JABELSERAJ	11.90	16.14	...	195.70	129.21	188.00
5. PRODUCTION OF CLOTH ON (HANDLOOMS (IN 1,000 METRES):						
JABELSERAJ	57.50	55.80	29.50	26.50	32.60	39.00
6. PRODUCTION OF CLOTH IN (HANDLOOMS (IN PIECES):						
JABELSERAJ	30,318.00	51,033.00	12,577.00	51,770.00	39,407.00	39,630.00
7. PRODUCTION OF CLOTH ON MECHANICAL LOOMS (IN 1,000 METRES):						
JABELSERAJ	691.70	605.60	222.90	561.70	317.78	514.00
8. TOTAL : PRODUCTION OF CLOTH (IN 1,000 METRES):						
PUL-I-KHUMRI	14,656.00	19,103.00	21,093.00	15,633.00	17,320.00	16,760.00
JABELSERAJ	749.20	661.40	252.40	598.30	352.03	553.00
GULBAHAR	...	...	...	...	5,860.12	9,919.00

SOURCE : STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE INDUSTRY (A)

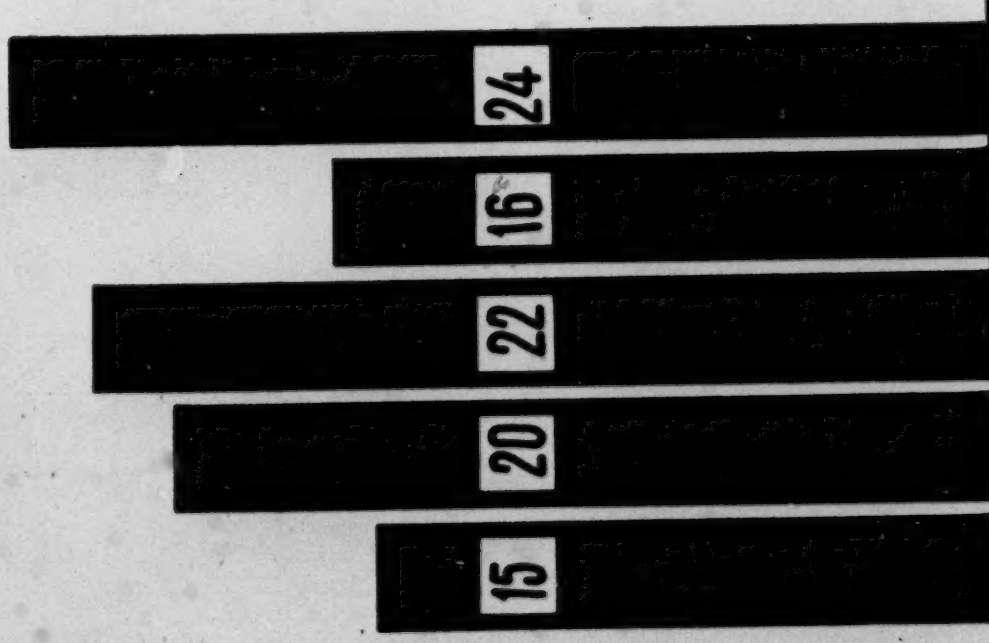
PRODUCTION OF COTTON TEXTILES IN AFGHANISTAN

PARTICULARS					1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
COTTON CONSUMPTION					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
IN METRIC TONS									
PUL-KHUMRI					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
GULBAHAR					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
YARN PRODUCTION					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
IN METRIC TONS									
PUL-KHUMRI					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
JALALABAD					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
GULBAHAR					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PRODUCTION OF YARN					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
IN BUNDLES									
PUL-KHUMRI					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
GULBAHAR					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
YARN PRODUCTION					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
IN METRIC TONS									
JALALABAD					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PRODUCTION OF CLOTH IN					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
HANDLOOMS (IN 100 METERS)									
JALALABAD					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PRODUCTION OF CLOTH IN					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
HANDLOOMS (IN PICES)									
JALALABAD					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PRODUCTION OF CLOTH ON					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
MECHANICAL LOOMS									
(IN 100 METERS)									
JALALABAD					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
TOTAL PRODUCTION OF CLOTH					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
(IN 100 METERS)									
PUL-KHUMRI					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
JALALABAD					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
GULBAHAR					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIAL ADVANCEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

COTTON TEXTILES
/million sq. meters/



1936 1937 1938 1939 1940
1937/38 1938/39 1939/40 1940/41 1941/42

WOOLEN CLOTH
/1000 sq. meters/

243 219 240 333 306

1936 1937 1938 1939 1940
1937/38 1938/39 1939/40 1940/41 1941/42

RAYON
/1000 sq. meters/

3 44 99 197 268

1936 1937 1938 1939 1940
1937/38 1938/39 1939/40 1940/41 1941/42

10

TABLE-INDUSTRY (5)

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN AFGHANISTAN

PARTICULARS	1335 (1956/57)	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)
AREA CULTIVATED (JIRIBS)*	19,000	17,368	17,868	17,480	19,189	18,121
SUGARBEET DELIVERED BY FARMERS (IN METRIC TONS)	35,813	41,317	41,697	42,966	38,644	42,367
SUGARBEET USED FOR PRODUCTION (IN METRIC TONS)	33,489	36,815	36,815	38,925	35,145	38,887
PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR (IN METRIC TONS)	29	20	20	20	26	5,934
PRODUCTION OF CRYSTAL SUGAR (IN METRIC TONS)	4,757	4,793	4,793	4,475	4,505	4,844
PRODUCTION OF MOLASSES (IN METRIC TONS)	996	974	974	691	1,433	1,499
MOLASSES USED FOR FUEL (IN METRIC TONS)	482	578	577	1,659	675	683
SUGAR CONTENT OF BEETS (PERCENTAGE)	17.0	15.3	15.3	14.4	15.8	15.3

*ONE JIRIB : 0.4824 ACRES

SOURCE : STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES

TABLE—COMMUNICATIONS (1)

Number of Post Offices in Afghanistan

Particulars	1335 (1956/57)	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)	Percentage Increase
Central	33	33	33	33	37	37	+ 12
City Branches	10	10	10	10	10	10	...
Airports	4	4	4	4	4	4	...
Frontier	5	5	5	5	7	7	+ 40
Rural	23	50	78	112	155	155	+573
Provincial	268	241	212	178	131	131	- 51
TOTAL	343	343	342	342	344	344	...

TABLE—COMMUNICATIONS (2)

Activities of Post Offices

Types of mail	1335 (1956/57)	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)	Percentage Increase
Letters	2,428,532	2,630,265	2,418,399	2,714,253	2,761,816	3,034,149	+ 25
Postcards	1,653	3,212	1,746	7,560	3,000	7,395	+346
Newspapers	262,816	342,727	321,276	377,737	1,061,371	1,536,028	+484
Parcels	3,247	5,363	4,289	2,898	5,242	5,496	+ 69
Documents	2,189	2,097	1,734	1,334	7,152	3,712	+438
Samples	461	1,167	513	2,130	606	1,029	+123
Total mail	2,698,898	2,984,891	2,747,957	3,105,912	3,839,187	4,587,809	+70

Base : 1335

Incoming mail from abroad is excluded from these figures.

TABLE—COMMUNICATIONS (3)

Income of Post Offices by province

Province	1335 1956/57	1336 1957/58	1337 1958/59	1338 1959/60	1339 1960/61	1340 1961/62	Percentage Increase
Kabul	1,541,362	1,592,391	2,187,801	2,625,982	2,868,894	4,722,777	+206
Herat	123,148	126,594	129,408	131,310	155,219	149,340	+ 21
Kandahar	115,258	115,570	117,904	137,030	152,643	170,472	+ 19
Mazar-i-Sharif	152,653	152,458	126,269	135,804	144,933	155,005	+ 2
Kataghan	176,010	177,352	157,618	170,444	177,849	207,939	+ 18
Nangarhar	88,311	84,294	99,471	99,684	102,488	122,723	+ 38
Paktia	57,892	61,814	54,872	74,020	76,850	81,974	+ 42
Maimana	62,638	62,829	56,963	51,109	61,479	71,291	+ 14
Farah	34,445	31,362	32,835	33,038	37,087	46,811	+ 36
Parwan	56,806	51,952	58,729	65,903	63,476	60,268	+ 6
Ghazni	74,645	63,782	63,535	71,441	67,596	70,499	- 6
Badakshan	33,858	31,502	32,453	35,589	31,915	37,206	+ 10
Girishk	47,972	33,987	33,229	28,651	35,634	37,314	- 22
Shiberghan*	...	17,228	46,181	53,998	57,030	79,342	+361
Ghourat**	...	...	...	3,294	17,985	16,607	+404
Orezgan***	...	...	...	...	10,651	14,517	+ 36
Bamiyan***	...	...	...	...	6,537	15,432	+136
Total	2,564,998	2,603,115	3,197,268	3,723,397	4,068,266	6,059,517	+136

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

(***) Nil or negligible.

Base : 1335

*Base : 1336.

**Base : 1338.

***Base : 1339.

TABLE—COMMUNICATIONS (4)

Personnel of Telephone, Telegraph & Post Offices in Afghanistan

Particulars	1335 (1956/57)	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)	Percentage Increase
Personnel of telephone	449	512	512	508	578	568	+20
Personnel of telegraph	138	148	173	171	158	161	+79
Personnel of Post	350	367	366	396	387	387	+10
Total Personnel	937	1,027	1,051	1,075	1,123	1,116	+19

Base : 1335.

TABLE—COMMUNICATIONS (5)

Number of Switchboards & their Capacities

Particulars	1335 (1956/57)	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)	Percentage Increase
No. of Switchboards	164	192	195	219	228	239	+ 50
Switchboard Capacity	3,625	7,659	7,783	9,336	9,843	9,904	+140

Base : 1335.

TABLE—COMMUNICATIONS (6)

Number of Telephones

	1335 (1956/57)	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)	Percentage Increase
Official	1,449	1,592	1,756	1,706	2,133	2,223	+ 53
Private	1,432	2,246	2,867	3,396	3,573	3,776	+264
Service	255	190	200	214	205	239	- 6
TOTAL	3,136	4,028	4,823	5,316	5,911	6,238	+ 98

Base : 1335.

TABLE—COMMUNICATIONS (7)

*Income from Telephone Services in Afghanis, 1335—1340
(1956/57—1961/62)*

	Official	Private	Trunk	Repair	Sales of tele- phone supplies	Total
1335 (1956/57)	816,402	699,700	1,067,145	52,200	490,057	3,095,504
1336 (1957/58)	930,107	1,200,649	1,087,412	109,237	1,806,488	5,133,893
1337 (1958/59)	827,799	1,347,532	1,057,872	87,685	1,194,468	4,515,356
1338 (1959/60)	842,061	1,582,488	1,135,301	121,559	1,195,176	4,876,585
1339 (1960/61)	1,748,767	3,076,300	1,762,177	128,179	787,555	7,502,678
1340 (1961/62)	3,258,581	4,451,572	2,593,805	121,904	710,512	11,136,374
% Increase	+ 299	+ 565	+ 143	+ 134	+ 45	+ 259

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Total

RECEIVED
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JAN 1964
JAN 1964
JAN 1964
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TABLE—COMMUNICATIONS (8)

Wireless telephone calls and receipts thereof in Afghanis
1336—1340 (1957/58—1961/62)

Particulars	Number INCOMING	Number OUTGOING	INCOME
1336 (1957/58)	4,171	4,071	66,204
1337 (1958/59)	11,685	12,182	469,077
1338 (1959/60)	15,724	19,394	665,363
1339 (1960/61)	24,742	25,230	961,051
1340 (1961/62)	25,623	26,565	1,182,640
Percentage Increase	+ 523	+ 552	+ 1,656

Base : 1336.

TABLE—COMMUNICATIONS (9)

*Income of Postal
Services in Foreign Exchange*
1335—1340 (1956/57—1961/62)

YEARS	Sale of tickets		From transit services & parcels		Total	Total
	Dollars	Converted* in Afs.	Dollars	Converted* in Afs.	in Dollars	in Afghanis
1335 (1956/57)	2,284	73,902	15,419	498,812	17,703	572,714
1336 (1957/58)	6,084	196,803	22,852	739,265	28,936	936,068
1337 (1958/59)	6,362	205,797	56,689	1,833,910	63,051	2,039,707
1338 (1959/60)	12,217	395,220	41,088	1,329,204	53,305	1,724,424
1339 (1960/61)	74,821	2,420,481	46,623	1,508,271	121,445	3,928,752
1340 (1961/62)	163,705	5,295,856	64,547	2,088,101	228,252	7,383,958

Base : 1335.

*Conversion rate is \$1=Afs. 32.35.

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

TABLE—COMMUNICATIONS (10)

Import of Radio and Licence Income therefrom

PARTICULARS	1335 (1956/57)	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)	Increase %
1. No. of Radios imported	2,739	7,896	7,120	14,358	28,033	19,617	+616
2. License Income in Afs.	53,400	56,050	75,853	152,600	261,700	176,200	+130
3. Rental of radio sets in Afghanistan, in Afs.	6,050	6,416	5,050	7,595	4,050	11,500	+ 19

SOURCE : KABUL RADIO.

Base : 1335.

Handwritten marks at the top of the page, possibly "E" and "C".

1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	40,000
11,000	16,000	21,000	26,000	31,000	36,000	41,000
12,000	17,000	22,000	27,000	32,000	37,000	42,000
13,000	18,000	23,000	28,000	33,000	38,000	43,000
14,000	19,000	24,000	29,000	34,000	39,000	44,000
15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000
16,000	21,000	26,000	31,000	36,000	41,000	46,000
17,000	22,000	27,000	32,000	37,000	42,000	47,000
18,000	23,000	28,000	33,000	38,000	43,000	48,000
19,000	24,000	29,000	34,000	39,000	44,000	49,000
20,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	50,000

SOURCE: KASSEL RADIO
Base 170

TABLE—COMMUNICATIONS (11)

*Number of cables exchanged through telegraph offices & receipt thereof
1335—1340 (1956/57—1961/62)*

Years	Incoming	Outgoing	Receipts in Afs.
1335 (1956/57)	445,505	443,954	8,435,916
1336 (1957/58)	465,588	362,698	8,014,903
1337 (1959/59)	374,948	253,647	9,452,458
1338 (1959/60)	231,019	202,432	10,954,560
1339 (1960/61)	233,942	203,737	11,163,564
1340 (1961/62)	212,043	197,068	13,827,870
Percentage Increase	— 52	— 56	+ 63

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.
Base : 1335.

TABLE—TRANSPORT (1)

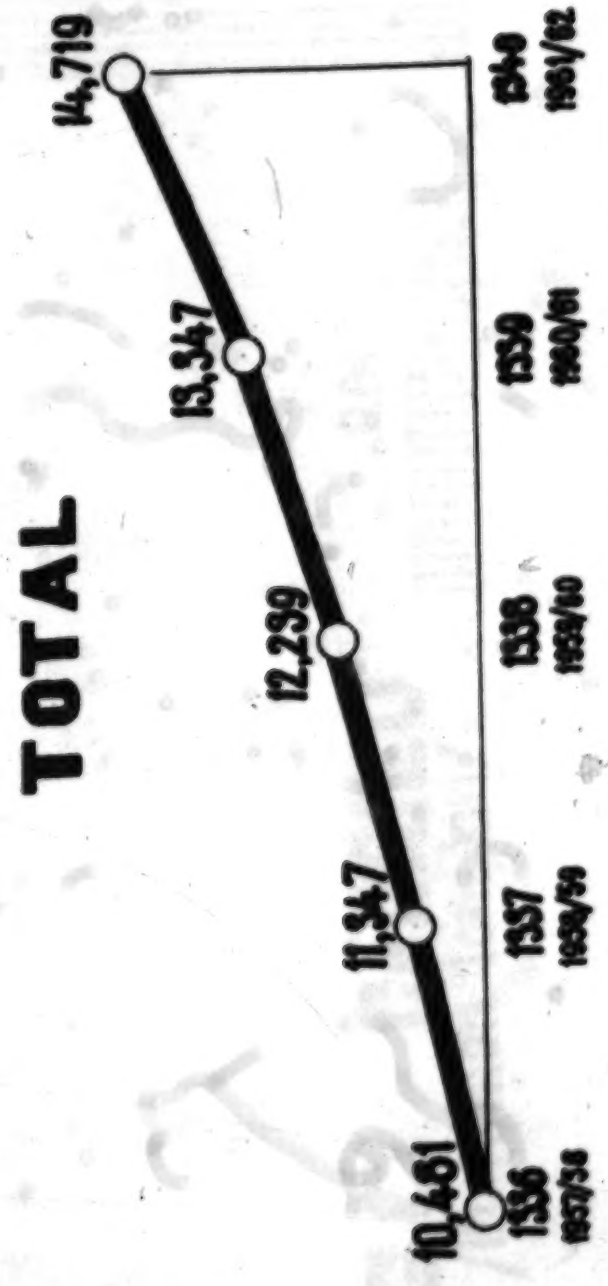
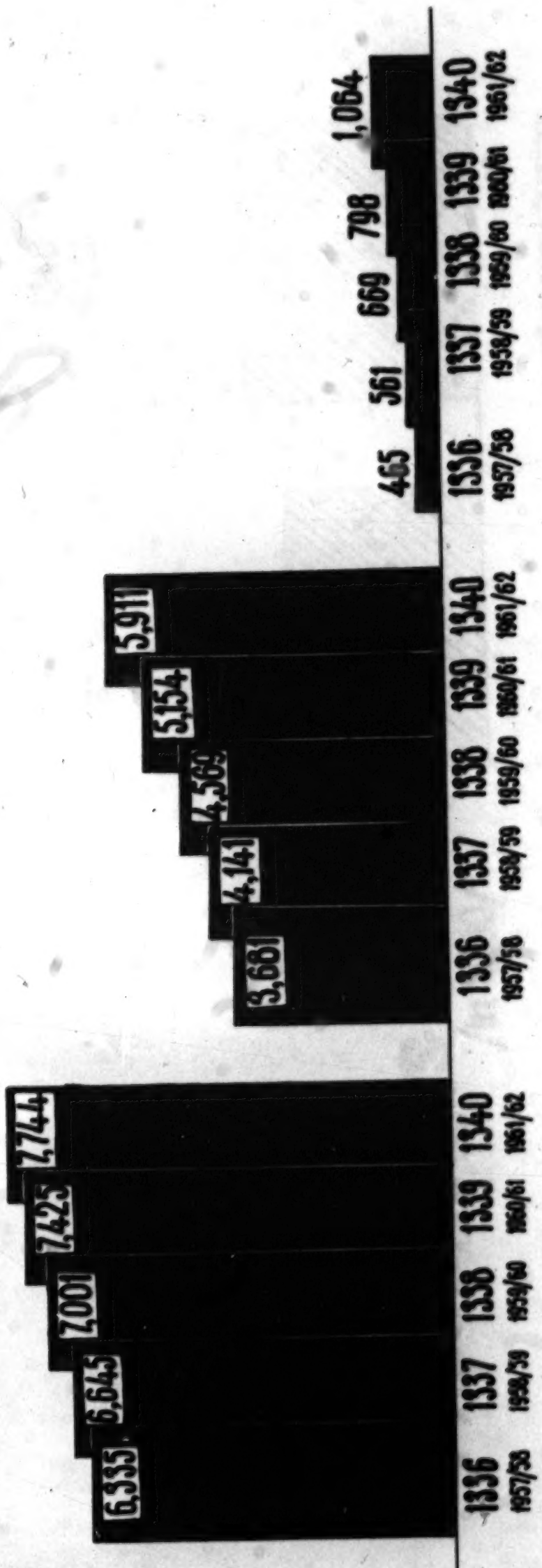
Activities of Ariana Afghan Airlines
1337—1340
1958—1961

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961
1. Kilometres flown	900,000	1,130,000	2,382,773	2,885,130
2. Hours flown	3,600	4,500	9,000	8,797
3. Passengers flown	22,000	27,500	42,491	41,208
4. Passenger/kilometres	14,850,000	18,600,000	36,258,523	35,738,179
Available sets/kilometres	27,000,000	33,800,000	82,208,016	70,124,655
Percentage of utilization	55%	55%	44%	51%
5. Ton-kilometres utilized	1,670,000	2,090,000	7,956,378	9,494,532
Of which:				
5. (a) Passengers free luggage	1,170,000	1,460,000	3,615,107	3,419,257
5. (b) Cargo	485,000	610,000	4,265,830	6,024,899
5. (c) Mail	15,000	20,000	75,441	50,376
Available ton-kilometres	2,880,000	3,600,000	14,139,177	17,020,617
Percentage of utilization	58%	58%	47%	49%

SOURCE : Survey of progress (1960) and Ariana Afghan Airlines Co. Ltd.

DEVELOPMENT OF MEANS OF CIVIL TRANSPORT IN AFGHANISTAN

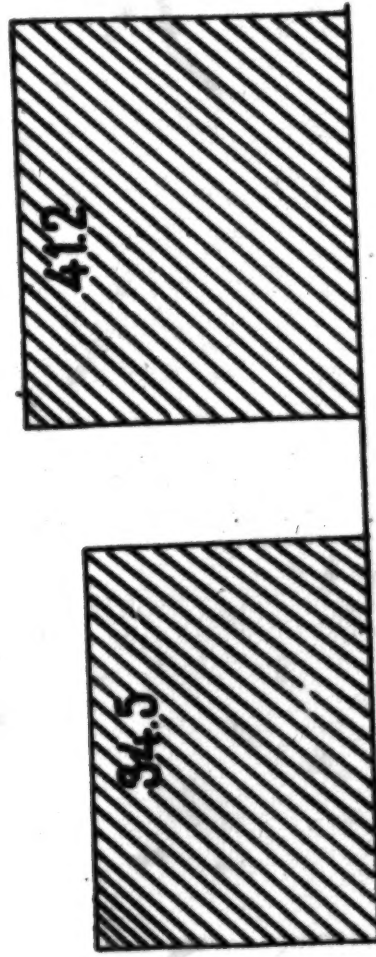
TRUCKS CARS BUSES



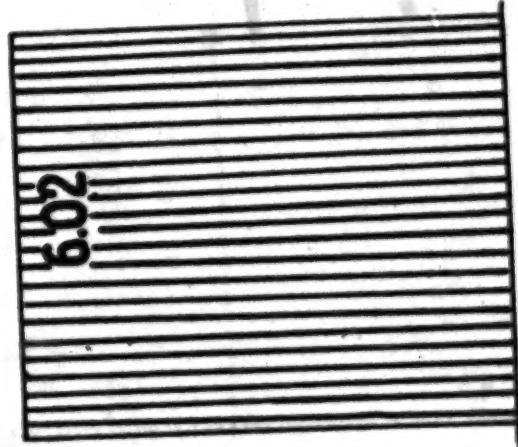
CIVIL AVIATION PROGRESS IN AFGHANISTAN

1337
1958/59

1340
1961/62



PASSENGERS FLOWN
/in 1,000/



0.81

CARGO CARRIED
/in million tons/km/

УДМУРТСКОЕ РАЙОННОЕ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ
СВЯЗЬ

УДМУРТСКОЕ РАЙОННОЕ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ
СВЯЗЬ

УДМУРТСКОЕ РАЙОННОЕ
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УДМУРТСКОЕ РАЙОННОЕ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ
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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ
СВЯЗЬ

УДМУРТСКОЕ РАЙОННОЕ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ
СВЯЗЬ

TABLE—EDUCATION (1)

Schools, Teachers and Students in Afghanistan—(1956/57—1961/62)

	Years					Increase during the Plan	1961/62	% Increase of Plan
	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61			
Number of Schools	804	896	913	1,104	1,250	+ 632	1,436	+79
Number of male and female teachers	4,007	4,331	4,518	4,847	5,260	+ 1,976	5,983	+49
Number of male and female students	126,092	141,536	155,014	165,596	193,574	+109,209	235,301	+87
Average number of students in each school	157	158	170	150	155	+ 7	164	+ 4
Average number of teachers in each school	5	5	5	4	4	— 1	4	-20
Average number of students per teacher	31	33	34	34	37	+ 8	39	+26
Total number of graduates	7,714	9,835	11,472	11,250	12,708	+ 7,005	14,719	+91

(—) Nil or negligible.

SOURCE : DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

1000

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OFFICE OF THE
SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF
LOS ANGELES

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TABLE—EDUCATION (2)
Number of Schools and Faculties in Afghanistan (1956/57—1961/62)

Years	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	Increase during the Plan	% Increase of Plan
Number of Village Schools:								
for boys	384	457	465	614	695	788	+404	+105
for girls	384	453	462	591	628	693	+309	+80
	...	4	3	23	67	95	+95	...
Number of Primary Schools:								
for boys	348	359	367	400	456	533	+185	+53
for girls	328	335	340	369	409	465	+136	+41
	20	24	27	31	47	68	+48	+240
Number of Middle Schools:								
for boys	27	28	29	33	40	52	+25	+93
for girls	23	22	22	25	32	43	+20	+87
	4	6	7	8	9	9	+5	+125
Number of Senior High Schools (Lycee):								
for boys	16	14	15	16	19	22	+6	+38
for girls	14	12	12	13	15	16	+2	+14
	2	2	3	3	4	6	+4	+200
Number of vocational schools:								
for boys	21	28	27	30	28	31	+10	+48
for girls	21	28	27	30	27	30	+9	+43
					1	1	+1	...
Faculties:								
for boys	8	10	10	11	12	10	+2	+25
for girls	7	8	8	8	9	10	+3	+43
	1	2	2	3	3	...	...	...
Grand Total:	804	896	913	1,104	1,250	1,436	+632	+79
Boys	777	858	871	1,036	1,120	1,257	+480	+62
Girls	27	38	42	68	130	179	+152	+563

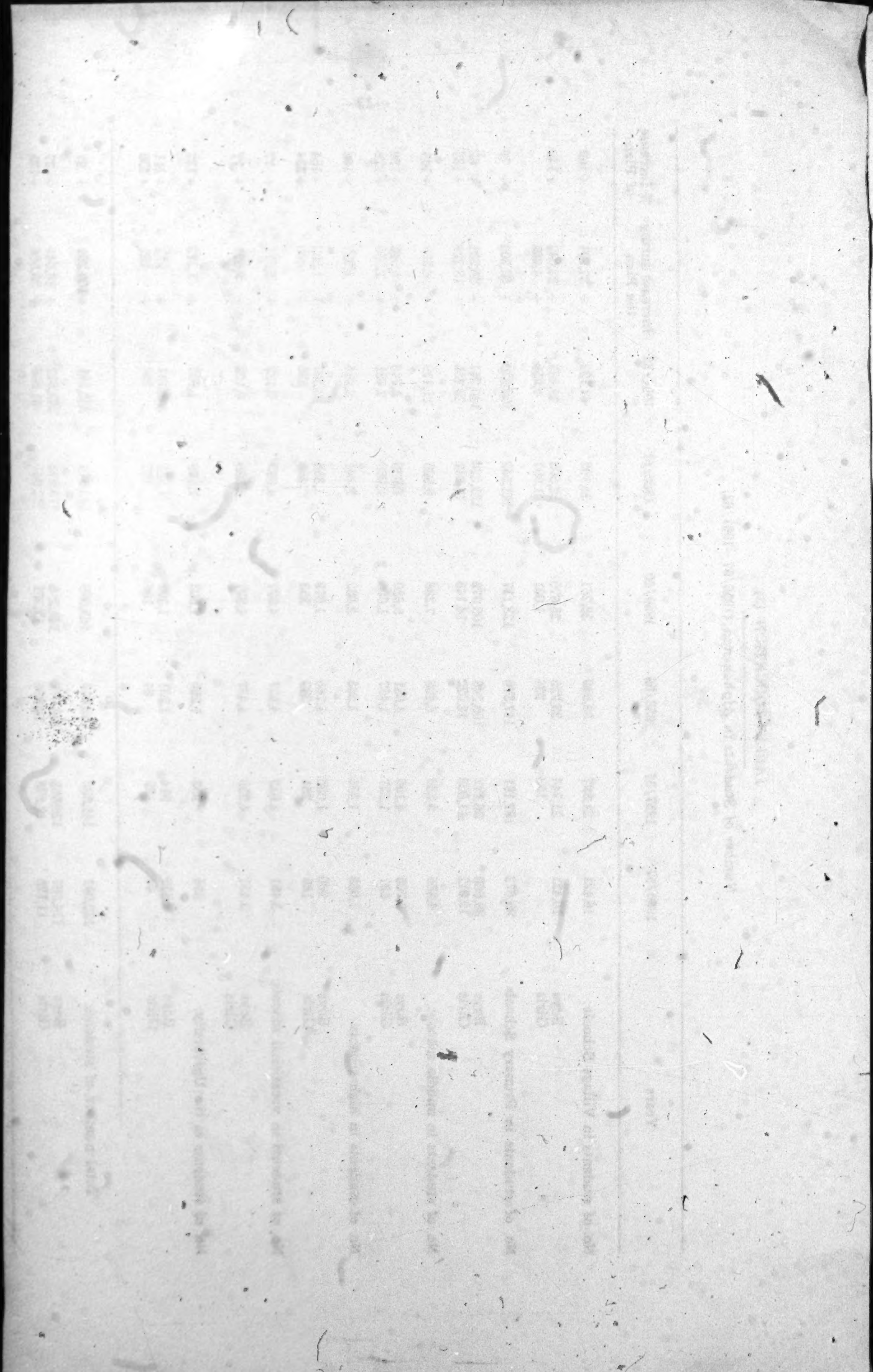
TABLE—EDUCATION (3)

Number of Students in Afghanistan (1956/57—1961/62)

Years	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	Increase during the Plan	% Increase of Plan
No. of students in Village Schools:	16,421	21,897	23,949	26,761	34,102	44,122	+ 27,701	+ 169
Boys	16,421	21,744	23,725	25,670	32,505	39,463	+ 23,042	+ 140
Girls	...	153	224	1,091	1,597	4,659	+ 4,659	...
No. of students in Primary Schools:	99,672	107,181	117,370	123,117	141,562	168,976	+ 69,304	+ 70
Boys	89,660	96,173	105,348	108,972	123,220	145,241	+ 55,581	+ 62
Girls	10,012	11,008	12,022	14,145	18,342	23,735	+ 13,723	+ 137
No. of students in middle schools:	4,586	5,230	6,408	7,286	8,995	11,179	+ 6,593	+ 144
Boys	3,705	4,103	4,981	5,680	6,936	8,748	+ 5,043	+ 136
Girls	881	1,127	1,427	1,606	2,059	2,431	+ 1,550	+ 176
No. of students in high schools:	1,088	1,336	1,565	2,032	2,341	2,915	+ 1,827	+ 168
Boys	900	1,085	1,266	1,679	1,855	2,287	+ 1,387	+ 154
Girls	188	251	299	353	486	628	+ 440	+ 234
No. of students in vocational schools:	3,451	4,939	4,427	4,897	4,895	6,122	+ 2,671	+ 77
Boys	3,451	4,939	4,427	4,897	4,895	6,122	+ 2,671	+ 77
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of students in the University:	874	953	1,295	1,503	1,679	1,987	+ 1,113	+ 127
Boys	830	914	1,231	1,397	1,522	1,751	+ 921	+ 111
Girls	44	39	64	106	157	236	+ 192	+ 436
Total number of students:	126,092	141,536	155,014	165,596	193,574	235,301	+ 109,209	+ 87
Boys	114,967	128,958	140,978	148,295	170,933	203,612	+ 88,645	+ 77
Girls	11,125	12,578	14,036	17,301	22,641	31,689	+ 20,564	+ 185

(-) Nil or negligible.

SOURCE : DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.



TABLE—EDUCATION (4)

Number of Graduates in Afghanistan (1956/57—1961/62)

Years	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	Increase during the Plan	% Increase of Plan
Graduates of Primary Schools:								
Boys	6,139	7,904	9,380	8,662	9,590	11,247	+5,108	+ 83
Girls	5,487	7,161	8,464	7,930	8,656	9,653	+4,166	+ 76
	652	743	916	732	934	1,594	+ 942	+144
Graduates of Middle Schools:								
Boys	718	1,011	1,056	1,236	1,576	1,796	+1,078	+150
Girls	599	832	898	1,027	1,290	1,400	+ 801	+134
	119	179	158	209	286	396	+ 277	+233
Graduates of Senior High Schools (Lycee):								
Boys	172	230	255	434	526	540	+ 368	+214
Girls	145	177	213	368	441	448	+ 303	+209
	27	53	42	66	85	92	+ 65	+241
Graduates of Vocational Schools:								
Boys	521	565	637	710	830	907	+ 386	+ 74
Girls	250	309	345	366	401	564	+ 314	+126
	267	238	282	312	415	326	+ 59	+ 22
Others	4	18	10	32	14	17	+ 13	+325
Graduates of Univesity:								
Boys	164	125	144	208	186	229	+ 65	+ 40
Girls	144	118	136	208	186	223	+ 79	+ 55
	20	7	8	...	...	6	- 14	- 70
Total number of graduates:	7,714	9,835	11,472	11,250	12,708	14,719	+7,005	+ 91
Boys	6,896	8,853	10,348	10,243	11,403	12,631	+5,735	+ 83
Girls	818	982	1,124	1,007	1,305	2,088	+1,270	+155

(-) Nil or negligible.

SOURCE : DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

THE
RECORD
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
COURT
OF THE
COMMONS
IN PARLIAMENT
ASSEMBLED
IN THE
YEAR
OF OUR
LORD
ONE
THOUSAND
SEVEN
HUNDRED
AND
EIGHTY
FOUR
AND
FIFTY
FOUR

THE
RECORD
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
COURT
OF THE
COMMONS
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ONE
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SEVEN
HUNDRED
AND
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FOUR
AND
FIFTY
FOUR

NUMBER OF GRADUATES IN AFGHANISTAN

-  - Number of graduates of Senior high Schools
-  - Number of graduates of Vocational Schools
-  - Number of graduates of University

TOTAL 920



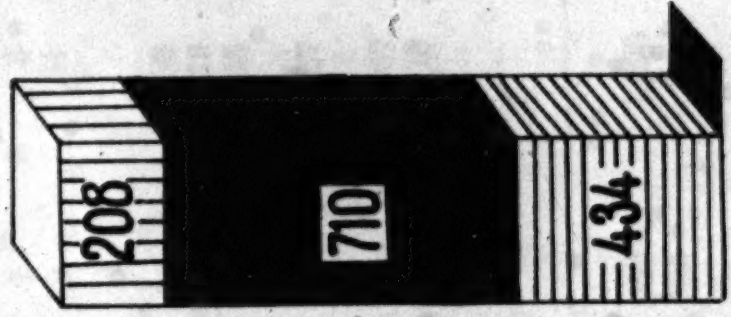
1957/58
1336

TOTAL 1,036



1958/59
1337

TOTAL 1,352



1959/60
1338

TOTAL 1,542



1960/61
1339

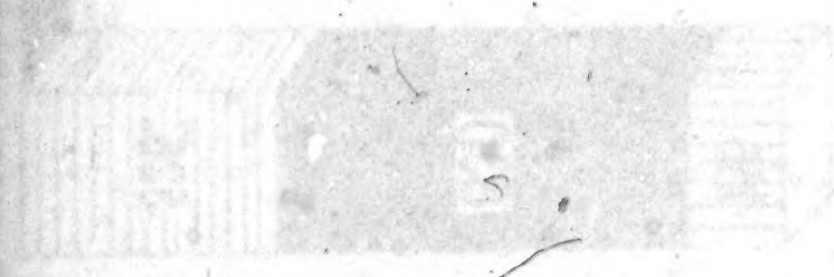
TOTAL 1,676



1961/62
1340



10147 1020



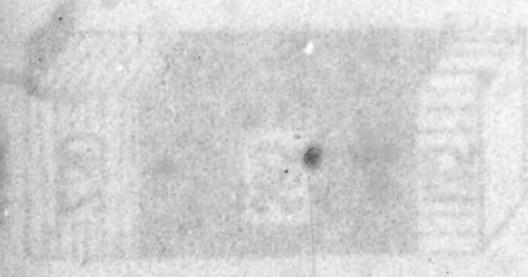
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10147 1020



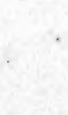
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10147 1020


 The United States of America

 The Soviet Union

 The United Kingdom

 The French Republic

 The German Democratic Republic

 The German Democratic Republic

ПАТРИСТИКА И
 ИНИЦИАЛЫ

3

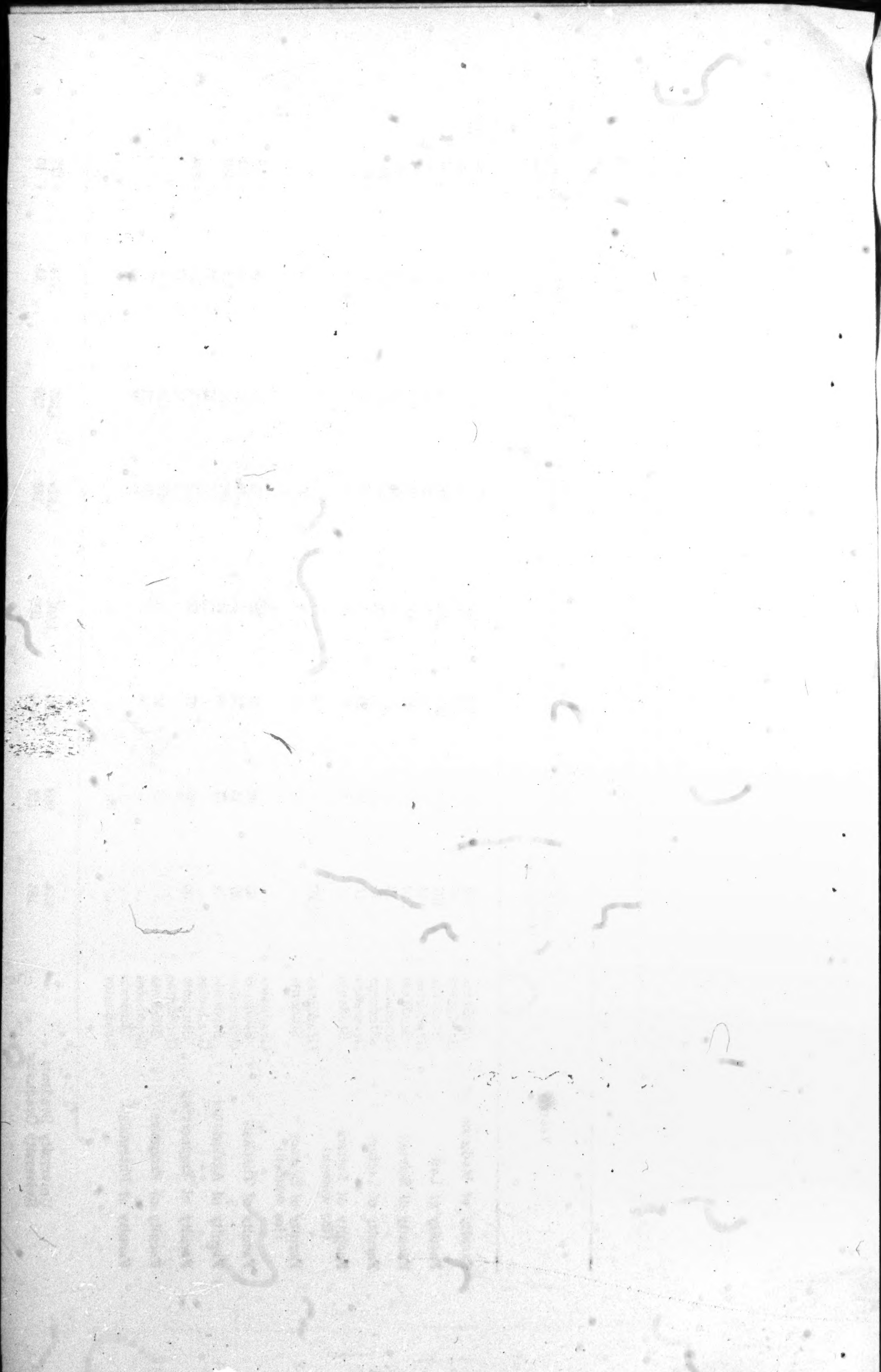
TABLE—EDUCATION (5)
Number of Students attending University and number of University Graduates
1335—1340 (1956/57—1961/62)

Years	1335 (1956/57) (before Plan)	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)	Increase during the Plan	% Increase of Plan
Faculty of Medicine	186	210	382	357	571	440	+ 254	+136
	33	34	32	32	34	46	+ 13	+ 39
Faculty of Law	197	282	281	307	246	264	+ 67	+ 34
	44	30	24	57	32	38	- 6	- 14
Faculty of Science	210	131	147	237	94	407	+ 197	+ 94
	15	21	19	24	28	25	+ 10	+ 67
Faculty of Letters	85	125	161	172	194	366	+ 281	+330
	15	18	25	31	32	46	+ 31	+207
Faculty of Letters (for women)	44	20	30	33	59	*	...	...
	20	7	8	...	91	*	...	...
Faculty of Science (for women)	...	19	34	58	...	**	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faculty of Theology	98	82	88	96	79	83	- 15	- 15
	37	15	18	24	20	18	- 19	- 51
Faculty of Agriculture	24	27	48	76	101	131	+ 107	+446
	...	...	...	13	7	23	+ 23	...
Faculty of Engineering	30	39	67	86	112	132	+ 102	+340
	...	...	...	...	8	12	+ 12	...
Faculty of Economics	...	18	57	81	120	136	+ 136	...
	...	...	18	27	25	21	+ 21	...
Faculty of Pharmacy	...	...	...	...	12	28	+ 28	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Students	874	953	1,295	1,503	1,679	1,987	1,113	+127
University Graduates	164	125	144	208	186	229	65	+ 40

* : Included under Faculty of Letters for men.

** : Included under Faculty of Science for men.

(...) : Nil or negligible.



TABLE—EDUCATION (6)

Number of Schools by Provinces in Afghanistan
1335—1340 (1956/57—1961/62)

PROVINCES		1335 1956/57 years before Plan					1336 1957/58	1337 1958/59	1338 1959/60	1339 1960/61	1340 1961/62	Increase during the Plan	% Increase of Plan
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
KABUL	for	130	17	144	23	147	24	167	28	157	166	+36	+28
KANDAHAR	for	90	1	65	1	67	2	72	2	49	35	+18	+106
	for	77	3	83	4	84	4	102	5	85	72	-18	20
HERAT	for	75	1	81	2	57	2	72	3	84	8	+7	+700
MAZAR	for	66	3	78	3	79	3	82	4	100	15	+12	+21
	for	95	25	109	37	109	38	128	72	131	82	+7	+400
KATAGHAN	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+12	+9
NANGARHAR	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+12	+1,200
	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+45	+68
PAKTIA	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+12	+400
PARWAN	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+49	+52
	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+17	...
GHAZNI	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+57	+228
	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+2	...
GIRISHK	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+15	+28
	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+21	...
FARAH	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+39	+156
	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+6	...
MAIMANA	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+37	+154
	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+2	...
BADAKHSHAN	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+33	+106
	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+8	...
SHIBERGHAN	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+17	+52
	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+17	+1,700
GHOURLAT	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+28	+70
	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+5	+500
BAMIYAN	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+46	...
	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+6	...
ORUZGAN	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+34	...
	for	25	66	37	74	72	1	81	15	78	13	+...	...
Total	for	777	858	871	1,036	871	42	1,036	68	1,120	1,257	+480	+62
	for	27	38	42	68	42	913	68	1,104	130	179	+152	+563
Grand Total		804	896	913	1,104	913		1,104		1,250	1,436	+632	+79

x : Included under Mazar.
 xx : Included under Herat and Kabul.
 xxx : Included under Parwan and Kabul
 xxxxx : Included under Kandahar
 (...) Nil of negligible.
 SOURCE : DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

TABLE—EDUCATION (7)
...Number of Teachers by Provinces in Afghanistan
1335—1340 (1956/57—1961/62)

PROVINCES	1335 1956/57	1336 1957/58	1337 1958/59	1338 1959/60	1339 1960/61	1340 1961/62	Increase during the Plan	% Increase of the Plan
KABUL	1,176	1,336	1,458	1,525	1,600	1,793	+ 617	+ 52
	Male							
	Female	334	350	377	461	533	+ 228	+ 75
KANDAHAR	260	232	221	247	222	328	+ 68	+ 26
	Male	10	14	14	19	29	+ 17	+ 142
	Female	380	420	435	358	373	+ 18	+ 5
HERAT	355	41	37	43	51	56	+ 33	+ 143
	Male	283	218	217	221	235	+ 86	- 27
MAZAR-I-SHARIF	321	13	14	16	28	49	+ 38	+ 345
	Female	265	279	293	316	313	+ 66	+ 27
KATAGHAN	247	17	18	24	44	48	+ 36	+ 300
	Female	12	408	471	514	627	+ 272	+ 77
NANGARHAR	355	406	3	4	15	28	+ 28	...
	Male	2	174	174	201	222	+ 56	+ 34
PAKITA	166	172	...	...	3	2	+ 2	...
	Female	287	260	285	300	294	+ 39	+ 15
PARWAN	255	...	2	14	19	35	+ 35	...
	Female	122	128	142	175	167	+ 45	+ 37
GHAZNI	122	...	1	2	5	8	+ 8	...
	Female	64	73	75	95	91	+ 27	+ 42
GIRISHK	...	70	...	...	...	4	+ 4	...
	Female	102	113	116	129	151	+ 49	+ 48
FARAH	...	108	3	2	9	13	+ 13	...
	Female	137	134	148	146	153	+ 34	+ 29
MAIMANA	119	7	12	15	25	30	+ 24	+ 400
	Female	91	101	116	115	135	+ 44	+ 48
BADAKHSHAN	5	7	70	7	10	15	+ 10	...
	Female	...	...	82	91	102	+ 102	...
SHIBERGHAN	...	...	...	3	6	12	+ 12	...
	Female	...	x	x	17	51	...	...
GHOURLAT	x	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	xx	xx	52	53	...	...
BAMIYAN	xx	xx	xx	...	2	6	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	11	25	...	...
ORUZGAN	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	...	2	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Male	3,633	3,900	4,057	4,326	4,563	5,113	+ 1,480	+ 41
Total of Female	374	431	461	521	697	870	+ 496	+ 133
Grand total	4,007	4,331	4,518	4,847	5,260	5,983	+ 1,976	+ 499

(...) Included under Mazar-i-Sharif.
x Included under Herat and Kabul.
xx Included under Parwan and Kabul.
xxx Included under Kandahar.
Not available.

SOURCE : DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

TABLE—EDUCATION (8)

Number of Students by Provinces in Afghanistan
1335—1340 (1956/57—1961/62)

PROVINCES	1335 1956/57	1336 1957/58	1337 1958/59	1338 1959/60	1339 1960/61	1340 1961/62	Increase during the Plan	% Increase of the Plan
	years before the Plan							
KABUL	34,380	38,086	45,399	44,365	50,064	55,255	+ 20,875	+ 61
	8,919	9,749	10,483	11,974	14,990	17,577	+ 8,658	+ 97
KANDAHAR	8,789	8,108	8,483	8,689	7,721	10,288	+ 1,499	+ 17
	370	395	489	606	639	979	+ 609	+ 164
HERAT	9,017	12,039	10,202	10,484	12,209	14,138	+ 5,121	+ 57
	752	1,122	1,066	1,370	1,695	2,375	+ 1,623	+ 216
MAZAR	9,834	11,532	9,221	9,374	9,347	12,821	+ 2,987	+ 30
	461	494	609	754	1,047	1,998	+ 1,537	+ 333
KATAGHAN	9,928	11,174	12,257	13,303	16,708	19,976	+ 10,048	+ 101
	351	476	555	750	1,308	2,019	+ 1,668	+ 475
NANGARHAR	12,393	13,378	14,878	16,753	17,925	21,075	+ 8,682	+ 70
	...	65	115	202	495	1,198	+ 1,198	...
PAKTIA	5,287	5,880	6,213	7,069	8,698	10,887	+ 5,598	+ 106
	...	...	...	...	31	89	+ 89	...
PARWAN	10,116	11,083	10,585	11,374	12,231	13,997	+ 3,881	+ 38
	...	...	89	602	940	1,514	+ 1,514	...
GHAZNI	3,194	3,596	4,209	5,161	6,306	7,607	+ 4,413	+ 206
	...	...	85	88	123	371	+ 371	...
GIRISHK	1,920	2,610	3,087	3,617	4,373	5,880	+ 3,960	+ 206
	...	19	...	...	60	137	+ 137	...
FARAH	3,156	3,334	3,816	4,192	4,926	5,586	+ 2,430	+ 77
	...	...	31	51	120	404	+ 404	...
MAIMANA	3,781	4,837	5,372	6,022	6,934	7,506	+ 3,725	+ 98
	159	147	381	591	721	1,709	+ 1,550	+ 866
BADAKHSHAN	3,172	3,301	3,708	3,708	5,159	6,451	+ 3,279	+ 103
	113	111	133	133	194	514	+ 401	+ 355
SHIBERGHAN	...	...	3,548	4,184	5,510	6,041	+ 6,041	...
	...	...	...	180	177	538	+ 538	...
GHOURLAT	x	x	x	x	872	2,588	+ 2,588	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BAMIYAN	xx	xx	xx	xx	1,950	2,104	+ 2,104	...
	...	...	...	...	101	220	+ 220	...
ORUZGAN	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	1,412	+ 1,412	...
	...	...	...	...	...	47	+ 47	...
Total of Bays	114,967	128,958	140,978	148,295	170,933	203,612	+ 88,645	+ 77
Total of Girls	11,125	12,578	14,036	17,301	22,641	31,689	+ 20,564	+ 185
Grant total	126,092	141,536	155,014	165,596	193,574	235,301	+ 109,209	+ 87

x : Included under Herat and Kabul.

xx : Included under Parwan, and Kabul.

xxx : Included under Kandahar.

(..) : Nil or not available.

SOURCE : DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

TABLE-HEALTH (1)

Hospitals and Medical Facilities in Afghanistan
1335-1340 (1956/57-1961/62)

TYPE OF SERVICE			1335 1956/57	1336 1957/58	1337 1958/59	1338 1959/60	1339 1960/61	1340 1961/62	% Increase
1.	KABUL								
	Hospitals	...	9	9	9	9	11	12	33
	Doctors	...	111	113	117	144	134	137	23
	Beds	...	830	834	885	919	914	998	20
	Pharmacies	...	8	8	8	8	57	54	575
	Laboratories	...	5	5	4	4	9	7	40
	X-Ray	...	6	6	6	6	21	21	250
2.	KANDAHAR								
	Hospitals	...	4	4	5	5	4	4	...
	Doctors	...	7	8	8	8	11	11	57
	Beds	...	80	90	110	110	110	110	37
	Pharmacies	...	4	4	5	5	18	18	351
	Laboratories	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
	X-Ray	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
3.	HERAT								
	Hospitals	...	7	7	7	7	6	6	- 15
	Doctors	...	5	7	5	6	11	12	140
	Beds	...	110	110	130	135	120	120	9
	Pharmacies	...	6	6	7	7	23	23	283
	Laboratories	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
	X-Ray	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
4.	MAZAR-I-SHARIF								
	Hospitals	...	8	8	6	6	4	4	- 50
	Doctors	...	4	4	4	5	10	8	100
	Beds	...	60	60	70	70	80	80	33
	Pharmacies	...	5	5	6	6	11	11	120
	Laboratories	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
	X-Ray	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
5.	KATAGHAN								
	Hospitals	...	5	5	6	6	7	6	20
	Doctors	...	3	4	4	4	4	6	100
	Beds	...	60	60	80	85	100	85	41
	Pharmacies	...	5	5	6	6	16	16	220
	Laboratories	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...
	X-Ray	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
6.	NANGARHAR								
	Hospitals	...	5	5	6	6	6	6	20
	Doctors	...	3	4	4	7	9	9	200
	Beds	...	70	70	90	90	90	10	- 86
	Pharmacies	...	5	5	6	6	8	8	60
	Laboratories	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
	X-Ray	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
7.	PAKTIA								
	Hospitals	...	4	4	4	4	4	5	25
	Doctors	...	4	5	4	3	8	12	200
	Beds	...	50	65	65	70	70	85	70
	Pharmacies	...	4	4	4	4	5	5	25
	Laboratories	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
	X-Ray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	PARWAN								
	Hospitals	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
	Doctors	...	1	2	3	2	6	6	500
	Beds	...	25	25	25	35	35	40	60
	Pharmacies	...	2	2	2	2	5	2	...
	Laboratories	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
	X-Ray	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 20)

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19)

TYPE OF SERVICE			1335 1956/57	1336 1957/58	1337 1958/59	1338 1959/60	1339 1960/61	1340 1961/62	% Increase
9.	GHAZNI								
	Hospitals	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
	Doctors	...	2	2	3	3	5	7	250
	Beds	...	25	25	25	35	35	40	60
	Pharmacies	...	2	2	2	2	5	6	200
	Laboratories	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
	X-Ray	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
10.	GIRISHK								
	Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
	Doctors	...	5	5	5	5	3	3	-40
	Beds	...	...	...	15	15	15	31	...
	Pharmacies	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
	Laboratories	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...
	X-Ray	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11.	FARAH								
	Hospitals	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
	Doctors	...	1	2	3	3	3	5	400
	Beds	...	25	25	25	25	25	25	...
	Pharmacies	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
	Laboratories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	X-Ray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	BADAKHSHAN								
	Hospitals	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
	Doctors	...	1	2	2	2	3	5	400
	Beds	...	15	15	25	25	25	25	66
	Pharmacies	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	...
	Laboratories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	X-Ray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	MAIMANA								
	Hospitals	...	2	2	1	1	2	2	...
	Doctors	...	2	2	2	3	5	9	350
	Beds	...	15	15	25	35	40	40	166
	Pharmacies	...	2	2	1	1	3	4	100
	Laboratories	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
	X-Ray	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
14.	SHIBERGHAN								
	Hospitals	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
	Doctors	...	...	...	2	1	4	6	...
	Beds	...	15	15	15	15	15	15	...
	Pharmacies	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...
	Laboratories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	X-Ray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	GHOURLAT								
	Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
	Beds	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...
	Pharmacies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Laboratories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	X-Ray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	ORUZGAN								
	Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Beds	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...
	Pharmacies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Laboratories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	X-Ray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 21)

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20)

TYPE OF SERVICE			1335 1956/57	1336 1957/58	1337 1958/59	1338 1959/60	1339 1960/61	1340 1961/62	% Increase
17.	BAMIYAN								
	Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
	Beds	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...
	Pharmacies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Laboratories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	X-Ray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	TALUQAN								
	Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
	Pharmacies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Laboratories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	X-Ray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL									
HOSPITALS			52	52	52	52	56	59	13
DOCTORS			149	160	166	193	220	250	68
BEDS			1,380	1,409	1,558	1,709	1,719	1,759	27
*PHARMACIES			47	48	51	51	156	157	234
*LABORATORIES			13	13	14	14	19	19	46
X-Ray			8	10	11	11	28	31	288

*THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE PRIVATE PHARMACIES AND LABORATORIES

TABLE-HEALTH (2)

Specialized Public Medical Institutions in Afghanistan
1335-1340 (1956/57-1961/62)

Years		1335 1956/57	1336 1957/58	1337 1958/59	1338 1959/60	1339 1960/61	1340 1961/62	% Increase
Maternity Hospital		5	5	5	5	5	5	...
Beds	...	90	110	100	100	115	115	28
X-Rays	...	3	3	3	3	5	5	67
Laboratories	...	4	4	4	4	5	5	25
Pharmacies	...	5	5	5	5	5	5	...
T.B. Sanatorium		2	2	2	2	2	2	...
Beds	...	160	162	162	162	162	162	1
X-Rays	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
Laboratories	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
Pharmacies	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
Mental Hospitals		1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Beds	...	80	80	91	91	91	91	14
X-Rays	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laboratories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pharmacies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SOURCE : STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF HEALTH

TABLE—HEALTH (3)

*Professional Personnel of Medical Institutes
1335—1340 (1956/57—1961/62)*

Years	1335 1956/57	1336 1957/58	1337 1958/59	1338 1959/60	1339 1960/61	1340 1961/62	% Increase
1. Afghan Doctors	149	160	166	193	201	245	64
2. Asst. Doctors	53	55	58	48	69	69	30
3. Foreign Doctors	6	5	4	10	10	3	- 50
4. Foreign Proteson	1	1	1	1	...	3	200
5. Pharmacies	43	43	43	42	...	46	7
6. Druggists	78	84	87	82	141	111	42
7. Lab. Technicians	26	26	26	26	43	35	35
8. Male Nurses	186	193	199	200	144	269	45
9. Female Nurses	59	59	60	71	83	70	19
10. Asst. Nurses	10	10	11	12	94	107	970
11. Technicians	35	35	34	31	30	15	- 57
12. Lab. Assistants	18	24	32	27	15	15	- 17
13. Vaccinators	42	43	42	39	123	144	243
14. Surgery Attendants	58	62	62	62	80	87	50
15. Sanitarians	10	10	16	6	28	22	120
16. Mechanics	14	16	15	27	36	36	157
17. Midwives	33	71	77	90	49	84	155
18. Asstt. Dentists	8	10	12	12	11	10	25
19. Dental Medical Consultants	6	6	6	9	11	15	150
20. Asstt. Proteson	3	3	4	4	...	...	...
21. Radiograph	...	...	...	...	...	8	...

TABLE—HEALTH (4)

*Non-Professional Personnel of Medical Institutions
1335—1340 (1956/57—1961/62)*

Years	1335 1956/57	1336 1957/58	1337 1958/59	1338 1959/60	1339 1960/61	1340 1961/62	% Increase
Office Personnel	629	388	637	765	586	595	- 5
Storekeepers	75	63	158	162	97	299	+299
Orderlies	238	168	934	1,408	273	333	+ 40
Others	911	891	797	675	371	1,036	+ 14

SOURCE : STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

TABLE-HEALTH (5)

*Cases of Contagious Diseases reported to Public Hospitals in Afghanistan
1335-1340 (1956/57-1961/62)*

Years	1335 1956/57	1336 1957/58	1337 1958/59	1338 1959/60	1339 1960/61	1340 1961/62	% Increase
1. Smallpox	222	266	277	440	132	150	- 32
2. Relapsing Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Typhus	28	7	7	41	2	6	- 79
4. Measles	1,232	1,440	1,319	951	910	3,305	168
5. Whooping Cough	433	1,024	988	364	585	1,576	284
6. Dysentery Bacil	2,230	2,062	1,985	3,006	3,873	7,957	257
7. Amoebic Dysentery	965	939	828	343	103	893	- 7
8. Typhoid	200	286	275	425	560	745	273
9. Diphtheria	31	88	86	120	56	94	203
10. Influenza	16,387	149	149	1,184	1,686	762	- 95

(-) Not available.

TABLE-HEALTH (6)

*Performance of Medical Institutions in Afghanistan
1335-1340 (1956/57-1961/62)*

Years	1335 1956/57	1336 1957/58	1337 1958/59	1338 1959/60	1339 1960/61	1340 1961/62	Percentage Increase-
1. Outpatients	498,787	513,616	573,060	585,783	645,698	593,854	+ 19
2. Inpatients	12,402	13,419	15,905	19,681	19,137	27,356	+121
3. Total treated	511,189	527,035	588,965	605,464	406,992	453,799	- 11
4. Smallpox inoculations	506,916	549,546	561,858	898,681	1,467,303	2,544,182	+402
5. Number receiving medicines	73,923	75,488	77,893	79,036	82,680	70,905	- 4
6. Number of operations	4,391	4,351	4,742	5,975	27,456*	27,207*	+520

*This includes major treatment as well.
SOURCE : STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Expenditures during

Ministry of Agency	1335/36 (1956/57)		1336,
	Estimates	Actual	Estimate
Budget Expenditures:			
1. Royal Court Ministry	17.0	17.0	17.2
2. National Assembly	5.7	5.7	7.2
3. Senate	0.6	0.6	0.6
4. Prime Ministry	14.3	14.3	13.5
5. Defence Ministry	240.8	240.8	396.7
6. Foreign Ministry	20.4	20.4	26.2
7. Interior Ministry	69.7	69.7	102.7
8. Interior Ministry (Police)	...	...	...
9. Justice Ministry	6.2	6.2	8.6
10. Finance Ministry	34.1	34.1	75.0
11. Education Ministry	80.0	80.0	119.2
12. Health Ministry	31.7	31.7	43.0
13. Communications Ministry	34.7	34.7	51.3
14. Public Works Ministry	279.7	279.7	218.5
15. Agriculture Ministry	18.1	18.1	35.1
16. Mines and Industries Ministry	12.9	12.9	68.1
17. Planning Ministry	0.7	0.7	3.6
18. Press Department	12.2	12.2	16.5
19. Commerce Department	5.1	5.1	22.8
20. Tribal Affairs Department	28.4	28.4	45.2
21. Kabul University	17.3	17.3	30.9
22. Health Institutions	15.0	15.0	17.5
23. Faculty of Medicine	5.1	5.1	9.2
24. Olympic Department	1.0	1.0	0.8
25. Civil Aviation	11.5	11.5	54.9
26. Transport Department	2.1	2.1	3.7
27. Helmand Valley Authority	408.9	408.9	100.0
28. Rural Development	1.8	1.8	...
29. Cartography Department	...	...	...
30. Finance Ministry agencies	72.8	72.8	...
31. Increase in wages and salaries	0.8	0.8	...
32. Protection for Govt. enterprises	10.7	10.7	33.6
33. Payment of debts and interest	122.8	122.8	151.7
34. Municipality	10.0	10.0	...
35. Reserve	...	...	...
Total Budget Expenditures			
Development expenditures by foreign Govt:	1,592.0	1,592.0	1,673.3
Foreign Loans	463.0	463.0	520.0
Foreign Grants	203.0	203.0	...
Grand Total of Expenditures:			
	2,258.0	2,258.0	2,193.3

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

TABLE—PUBLIC FINANCE (1)

res during the First Five Year Plan, actual compared to estimates
1335—1340 (1956/57—1960/61)

1336/37 (1957/58)		1337/38 (1958/59)		1338/39 (1959/60)		1339/40 (1960/61)		Total for 5 years	
Estimates	Actual	Estimates	Actual	Estimates	Actual	Estimates	Actual	Estimates	Actual
17.2	16.5	17.3	17.2	19.0	18.6	21.0	20.0	91.5	89.3
7.2	6.0	9.9	10.1	11.4	8.2	11.2	9.9	45.4	39.9
0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.9	2.3
13.5	11.2	10.8	13.9	15.6	14.9	18.5	16.7	72.7	71.0
396.7	328.6	414.0	415.0	495.8	438.0	692.6	552.8	2,239.9	1,975.2
26.2	19.7	26.0	23.5	37.0	26.0	58.1	48.0	167.7	138.4
102.7	91.1	112.6	95.2	30.3	23.6	32.1	25.0	347.4	304.6
...	...	...	...	102.3	84.3	103.9	87.1	206.2	171.4
8.6	5.8	15.2	7.4	16.1	8.3	14.7	10.7	60.8	38.4
75.0	51.3	65.0	45.9	69.7	58.2	102.8	73.1	346.6	262.6
119.2	101.8	127.0	109.1	188.5	142.1	235.1	191.8	749.8	624.8
43.0	29.9	52.1	32.9	68.0	53.2	109.7	96.0	304.5	243.7
51.3	40.7	51.3	48.6	62.3	55.8	50.0	43.1	249.6	222.9
218.5	209.0	240.4	289.8	515.5	444.6	1,009.7	894.3	2,263.8	2,117.4
35.1	21.0	35.1	35.9	79.8	63.0	94.7	70.8	262.8	208.8
68.1	54.3	103.3	64.0	160.2	138.3	266.0	225.8	613.5	495.3
3.6	0.9	10.2	8.7	12.3	10.0	17.9	14.4	44.7	34.7
16.5	13.4	16.5	15.4	33.2	30.7	96.9	94.9	175.3	166.6
22.8	5.3	22.7	4.8	9.3	8.1	8.6	5.8	68.5	29.1
45.2	24.8	44.7	37.2	44.5	41.1	51.4	44.2	214.2	175.7
30.9	22.1	29.3	28.0	45.9	37.8	119.1	107.6	242.5	212.8
17.5	12.9	18.0	15.4	23.8	19.0	22.0	20.4	96.3	82.7
9.2	9.9	10.5	7.3	13.9	8.3	11.9	9.3	50.6	37.9
0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.2	2.1	1.6	6.3	5.0
54.9	45.5	57.3	51.8	65.0	60.1	111.2	103.1	299.9	272.0
3.7	2.0	3.8	2.2	5.6	4.5	18.3	14.7	33.5	25.5
100.0	91.5	100.0	70.2	91.4	61.6	87.0	78.8	787.3	711.0
...	5.4	...	17.6	15.6	10.2	19.9	11.7	37.3	46.7
...	...	...	...	9.0	8.2	10.3	7.5	19.3	15.7
...	...	...	...	40.9	41.0	73.0	45.2	186.7	159.0
...	...	60.0	...	...	...	...	...	60.8	0.8
33.6	5.2	33.6	18.5	...	...	...	...	77.9	34.4
151.7	146.5	242.3	186.3	202.3	167.9	204.0	191.1	923.1	814.5
...	16.6	...	11.8	...	...	...	...	10.0	38.4
...	...	...	...	...	...	82.0	...	82.0	...
673.3	1,387.9	1,933.4	1,684.8	2,486.3	2,088.0	3,756.2	3,115.8	11,441.3	9,868.5
520.0	410.7	521.2	551.7	960.0	480.8	960.0	524.1	3,424.2	2,430.3
...	233.1	...	348.9	...	726.7	...	866.2	203.0	2,377.9
193.3	2,031.7	2,454.6	2,585.4	3,446.3	3,295.5	4,716.2	4,506.1	15,068.5	14,676.7

TABLE—PUBLIC FINANCE (2)

Expenditures during the First Five Year Plan, actual compared to Plan and Increase over the Period
(In Millions Afghanis)

Ministry of Agency	For Five Years		Actual as % of Plan	% to actual Internal Expenditure	Expenditures in the 1st year (1335/36) (1956/57)	Expenditures in the last year (1339/40) (1960/61)	Absolute increase
	Plan	Actual					
1. Royal Court Ministry ...	91.5	89.3	97.6	0.9	17.0	20.0	3.0
2. Senaie ...	45.4	39.9	87.9	0.5	5.7	9.9	4.2
3. National Assembly ...	2.9	2.3	79.3	...	0.6	0.4	0.2
4. Prime Ministry ...	72.7	71.0	97.7	0.7	14.3	16.7	2.4
5. Defence Ministry ...	2,239.9	1,975.2	88.2	20.0	240.8	552.8	312.0
6. Foreign Ministry ...	167.7	138.4	82.5	1.4	20.4	48.0	27.6
7. Interior Ministry ...	347.4	304.6	87.7	3.1	69.7	25.0	44.7
8. Interior Ministry (Police) ...	206.2	171.4	83.1	1.7	...	87.1	87.1
9. Justice Ministry ...	60.8	38.4	63.2	0.3	6.2	10.7	4.5
10. Finance Ministry ...	346.6	262.6	75.8	2.6	34.1	73.1	39.0
11. Education Ministry ...	749.8	624.8	83.3	6.3	80.0	191.8	111.8
12. Health Ministry ...	304.5	243.7	80.0	2.5	31.7	96.0	64.3
13. Communication Ministry ...	249.6	222.9	89.3	2.3	34.7	43.1	8.4
14. Public Works Ministry ...	2,263.8	2,117.4	93.5	21.5	279.7	894.3	614.6
15. Agriculture Ministry ...	262.8	208.8	79.5	2.1	18.1	70.8	52.7
16. Mines and Industries Ministry ...	613.5	495.3	80.7	5.0	12.9	225.8	212.9
17. Planning Ministry ...	44.7	34.7	77.6	0.4	0.7	14.4	13.7
18. Press Department ...	175.3	166.6	95.0	1.7	12.2	94.9	82.7
19. Commerce Ministry ...	68.5	29.1	42.5	0.3	5.1	5.8	0.7
20. Tribal Affairs Department ...	214.2	175.7	82.0	1.8	28.4	44.2	15.8
21. Kabul University ...	242.5	212.8	87.8	2.2	17.3	107.6	90.3
22. Health Institutions ...	95.3	82.7	85.9	0.8	15.0	20.4	5.4
23. Faculty of Medicine ...	50.6	37.9	74.9	0.3	5.1	9.3	4.2
24. Olympic Department ...	6.3	5.0	79.4	...	1.0	1.6	0.6
25. Civil Aviation Department ...	299.9	272.0	90.7	2.8	11.5	103.1	91.6
26. Transport Department ...	33.5	25.5	76.1	0.2	2.1	14.7	12.6
27. Helmand Valley Authority ...	787.3	711.0	90.3	7.3	408.9	78.8	330.1
28. Rural Development Department ...	37.3	46.7	125.2	0.5	1.8	11.7	9.9
29. Cartography Department ...	19.3	15.7	81.3	0.1	...	7.5	7.5
30. Finance Ministry Agencies ...	186.7	159.0	85.2	1.6	72.8	45.2	27.6
31. Protection for Govt. enterprises ...	60.8	0.8	0.1	...	0.8	...	0.8
32. Increase in wages and salaries ...	77.9	34.4	44.2	0.3	10.7	...	10.7
33. Payment of interests and debts ...	923.1	814.5	88.2	8.3	122.7	191.1	68.4
34. Municipality ...	10.0	38.4	384.0	0.5	10.0	...	10.0
35. Reserve ...	82.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total internal expenditures ...	11,441.3	9,868.5	86.3	100.0	1,592.0	3,115.8	1,523.8
Foreign Loans ...	3,424.2	2,430.3	71.0	...	463.1	524.1	61.1
Foreign grants ...	203.0	2,377.9	1,171.4	...	203.0	866.2	663.2
Total foreign aid ...	3,627.2	4,808.2	132.6	...	666.0	1,390.3	724.3
Grand Total including Foreign Aid	15,068.5	14,676.7	97.4	...	2,258.0	4,506.1	2,248.1

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

%
Increase

17.6
73.7
- 33.3
16.8
129.6
135.3
- 64.1

...
72.6
114.4
139.8
202.8
24.2
219.7
291.2
1,650.0
1,957.1
677.9
13.7
55.6
522.0
36.0
82.4
60.0
796.5
600.0
- 80.7
550.0

...
37.9
- 100.0
...
55.7
...

95.7

13.2
326.7

108.8

99.6

TABLE—PUBLIC FINANCE (3)

Revenues during the First Five Year Plan, estimated compared to actual
(In million Afghanis)

Major Source	Minor Source	1335/36 (1956/57)		1336/37 (1957/58)		1337/38 (1958/59)		1338/39 (1959/60)	
		Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual
100.	DIRECT TAXES	191.7	316.8	237.0	295.8	244.0	266.8	257.0	241.7
	110. Taxes on individual income	78.6	133.4	90.0	121.0	95.0	96.0	90.0	83.8
	120. Taxes on corporate income	40.0	85.0	64.0	70.9	65.0	65.2	70.0	51.4
	130. Taxes on real property	3.1	3.2	33.0	44.0	34.0	42.4	40.0	39.8
	140. Taxes on personal property	70.0	95.2	50.0	59.9	50.0	63.2	57.0	66.7
200.	INDIRECT TAXES & DUTIES	658.5	629.0	694.0	857.7	850.8	940.6	1,061.0	766.1
	210. Import duties	310.2	334.6	320.0	465.5	470.0	559.8	800.0	604.8
	220. Export duties	200.0	220.0	215.0	240.0	180.0	200.0	85.0	57.2
	230. Tax on sale of consumer goods	102.8	31.4	93.2	99.1	94.0	117.1	100.0	33.9
	240. Tax on commercial transactions	45.5	39.0	32.0	44.1	80.0	53.7	53.0	63.8
	250. Monopoly duties	...	4.0	33.8	9.0	26.8	10.0	23.0	6.4
300.	INCOME FROM SALE OF PROPERTY AND SERVICE	15.6	35.2	36.5	36.7	43.9	56.3	46.8	78.6
	310. Sale of natural resources	1.1	7.4	11.1	8.8	19.0	22.3	15.0	21.0
	320. Sale of other property	...	8.2	5.9	7.8	5.5	12.2	10.0	33.7
	330. Sale of prison manufactures	...	...	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7
	340. Sale of printing services and products	0.2	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.3
	350. Income from postal and telegraph services	9.0	14.0	12.3	12.3	12.1	13.1	17.0	19.0
	360. Income from radio and telephone	3.0	3.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	3.0	3.1
	370. Income from public health services	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8
	390. Income from other public services	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400.	REVENUES FROM LICENCES, FEES AND FINES	4.4	51.8	40.1	59.2	38.6	65.2	44.3	68.0
	410. Income from sale of vehicle licences	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	...
	420. Income from sale of identity documents	0.6	0.6	21.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6
	430. Income from notary and court charges	1.7	23.6	4.4	24.2	21.5	24.9	25.0	25.5
	440. Income from fines and penalties	1.7	4.2	1.7	5.7	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.6
	450. Income from customs fines and penalties	0.4	3.8	9.6	4.9	2.0	9.4	2.5	14.7
	460. Income from licences and permits not classified	...	15.0	1.9	10.3	8.0	17.2	10.0	4.0
	470. Income from fees and fines not elsewhere classified	...	4.6	...	13.0	5.0	12.0	5.0	21.6
500.	INCOME FROM USE OF PROPERTY AND MONEY	16.5	42.0	45.9	55.3	53.0	52.9	52.8	82.0
	510. Income from rental of real estate	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.1
	520. Income from rental of other property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.9
	530. Income from interest on bank deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2
	540. Income from interest on loans	0.5	0.2	4.9	9.0	2.0	0.5	0.3	1.6
	550. Income from investments	15.4	41.4	40.0	45.1	50.0	50.9	51.0	75.2
	590. Other income from property & money	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 27)

1339/40 (1960/61)		Total for five years	
Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual
275.0	301.5	1,204.7	1,422.6
90.0	106.0	443.6	540.2
70.0	82.0	309.0	354.5
50.0	40.2	160.1	169.6
65.0	73.3	292.0	358.3
1,008.0	1,121.0	4,272.3	4,314.4
750.0	788.7	2,650.2	2,753.4
50.0	62.0	730.0	779.2
103.0	130.2	493.0	411.7
80.0	131.5	290.5	332.1
25.0	8.6	108.6	38.0
116.1	93.4	258.9	300.2
45.0	36.7	91.2	96.2
30.0	20.5	51.4	82.4
15.0	0.5	17.5	2.3
0.3	4.2	1.9	8.4
20.9	22.4	70.4	80.8
5.0	7.9	21.0	25.6
0.8	1.1	3.7	4.4
...	0.1	1.8	0.1
57.3	66.6	184.7	310.8
...	1.4	1.0	1.4
0.7	0.6	24.7	3.8
27.6	23.9	80.2	122.1
5.0	1.7	10.4	14.0
4.0	8.1	18.5	40.9
15.0	2.3	34.9	48.8
5.0	28.6	15.0	79.8
114.3	103.5	282.5	335.7
24.0	6.8	28.1	12.0
...	11.8	...	14.7
...	0.1	...	0.3
0.3	0.6	8.0	11.9
90.9	84.2	246.4	296.8
...	...	...	...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 26)

Major Source	Minor Source	1335/36 (1956/57)		1336/37 (1957/58)		1337/38 (1958/59)		1338/39 (1959/60)	
		Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual
600	INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	151.4	9.4	74.1	68.0	40.5	41.9	213.5	315.9
	610. Income from Govt. monopoly operations	82.6	5.8	57.1	59.1	27.0	41.9	37.0	263.7
	620. Income from general co-operative operations	59.3	0.7			13.5			
	630. Income from slaughter house	3.0	2.9	5.0					13.2
	640. Income from textile plant operations								0.3
	650. Income from utility operations							2.5	
	660. Income from depot operations			12.0	8.9			174.0	38.7
	690. Income from other Govt. enterprises	6.5							
700	OTHER INCOMES	47.2	43.0	24.1	24.0	18.5	16.8	16.1	32.3
	710. Delinquent tax collections	24.1	10.0	11.1	8.8	7.8	9.1	10.0	13.6
	720. Contributions	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.9	1.1
	730. Miscellaneous income	22.0	32.4	12.1	13.9	10.2	6.0	5.2	17.6
800	NON-REVENUE INCOME	154.0	400.6	170.2	246.5	214.6	274.9	11.1	16.4
	810. Refunds of over-payments	5.6	4.8	6.4	7.9	6.5	16.7	2.1	2.8
	820. Repayment of loans to Govt. employees			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.9
	830. Cash repayment of advances	1.6				8.0	3.6	8.0	11.6
	840. Transfers from other agencies		395.8	163.7	238.5	200.0	254.5		0.1
	850. Revaluation of gold	146.8							
	NEW SOURCES			218.0	71.9	195.0	32.7	535.0	
1.	Difference in price of motor vehicles			80.0	6.6	40.0	12.0	150.0	
2.	Increase in sale prices of sugar and gasoline			100.0	65.3	100.0	20.7	185.0	
3.	Increase in sale prices of textiles			8.0		10.0		20.0	
4.	Da Afghanistan Bank foreign exchange income							30.0	
5.	Wheat imports			30.0		45.0		150.0	
	Total Domestic Revenues	1,239.3	1,527.8	1,539.9	1,715.1	1,698.9	1,748.1	2,237.6	1,601.0
930.	Grants in aid from abroad	203.0	203.0		233.1		348.9		726.7
	Grand Total of Revenues	1,442.3	1,730.8	1,539.9	1,948.2	1,698.9	2,097.0	2,237.6	2,327.7

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

1	1339/40 (1960/61)		Total for five years	
	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual
	242.6	246.6	722.1	681.8
	40.0	206.9	243.7	577.4
	...	...	72.8	0.7
	...	0.2	8.0	3.1
	...	...	...	13.2
	...	0.2	...	0.5
	2.6	...	5.1	...
	200.0	39.3	392.5	86.9
	43.0	77.4	148.9	193.5
	40.0	65.8	93.0	107.3
	...	0.8	3.4	5.5
	3.0	10.8	52.5	80.7
	8.0	88.7	557.9	1,027.1
	2.0	3.9	22.6	36.1
	1.0	2.5	2.2	4.6
	5.0	81.8	22.6	97.0
	...	0.5	363.7	889.4
	...	...	146.8	...
	621.1	204.8	1,569.1	309.4
	100.0	103.2	370.0	121.8
	391.1	101.6	776.1	187.6
	30.0	...	68.0	...
	...	...	30.0	...
	100.0	...	325.0	...
	2,485.4	2,303.5	9,201.1	8,895.5
	...	866.2	203.0	2,377.9
	2,485.4	3,169.7	9,404.1	11,273.4

TABLE PUBLIC FINANCE (4)

Revenue during the First Five Year Plan, Actual compared to estimates and increase over five years

Source Major	Source Minor	During Five Years		Actual as % of estimated	% of total domestic revenues	First year income (1335/36)	Last year income (1339/40)
		Estimated	Actual				
100.	DIRECT TAXES	1,204.7	1,422.6	118.1%	16.0%	316.8	301.5
	110. Taxes on individual income	443.6	540.2	121.8	6.1	133.4	106.0
	120. Taxes on corporate income	309.0	354.5	114.7	4.0	85.0	82.0
	130. Taxes on real property ...	160.1	169.6	105.9	1.9	3.2	40.2
	140. Taxes on personal property	292.0	358.3	122.0	4.0	95.2	73.3
200.	INDIRECT TAXES AND DUTIES	4,272.3	4,314.4	101.0	48.5	629.0	1,121.0
	210. Import duties	2,650.2	2,753.4	103.9	31.0	334.6	788.7
	220. Export duties	730.0	779.2	106.7	8.8	220.0	62.0
	230. Taxes on sale of consumer goods	493.0	411.7	83.5	4.6	31.4	130.2
	240. Taxes on commercial transactions	290.5	332.1	114.3	3.7	39.0	131.5
	250. Monopoly duties	108.6	38.0	35.0	0.4	4.0	8.6
300.	INCOME FROM SALE OF PROPERTY AND SERVICES	258.9	300.2	116.0	3.4	35.2	93.4
	310. Sale of natural resources ...	91.2	96.4	105.0	1.1	7.4	36.7
	320. Sale of other property ...	51.4	82.4	160.3	0.9	8.2	20.5
	330. Sale of prison manufactured products ...	17.5	2.3	13.1	...	...	0.5
	340. Sale of printing services and products ...	1.9	8.4	442.1	0.1	1.2	4.2
	350. Income from posts and telegraph	70.4	80.8	114.8	0.9	14.0	22.4
	360. Income from telephone and radio	21.0	25.6	121.9	0.3	3.6	7.9
	370. Income from public health services ...	3.7	4.4	118.9	0.1	0.8	1.1
	390. Income from other public services	1.8	0.1	0.6	...	...	0.1
400.	REVENUES FROM LICENCES, FEES AND FINES	184.7	310.8	168.2	3.5	51.8	66.6
	410. Sale of vehicle licences	1.0	1.4	140.0	...	...	1.4
	420. Income from identity documents	24.7	3.8	15.4	...	0.6	0.6
	430. Notary fees and court charges	80.2	122.1	152.2	1.4	23.6	23.9
	440. Fines and penalties ...	10.4	14.0	134.6	0.2	4.2	1.7
	450. Customs fines and penalties	18.5	40.9	221.1	0.5	3.8	8.1
	460. Licences and permits not otherwise classified.	34.9	48.8	139.8	0.5	15.0	2.3
	470. Fees and fines not classified.	15.0	79.8	532.0	0.9	4.6	28.6
500.	INCOME FROM USE OF PROPERTY AND MONEY	282.5	335.7	118.8	3.8	42.0	103.5
	510. Rental of real estate ...	28.1	12.0	42.7	0.2	0.4	6.8
	520. Rental of other property ...	...	14.7	...	0.2	...	11.8
	530. Interest on Bank deposits ...	...	0.3	...	...	...	0.1
	540. Interest on loans ...	8.0	11.9	148.8	0.1	0.2	0.6
	550. Income from investments ...	264.4	296.8	120.5	3.3	41.4	84.2
	590. Income (other) from the use of property and money ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 29)

Absolute increase	Percentage increase
- 15.3	- 4.8%
- 27.4	- 20.5
- 3.0	- 3.5
37.0	1,156.2
- 21.9	- 23.0
492.0	78.2
454.1	135.7
- 158.0	- 71.8
98.8	314.6
92.8	237.2
4.6	115.0
58.2	165.3
29.3	395.9
12.3	150.0
0.5	...
3.0	250.0
8.4	60.0
4.3	119.4
0.3	37.5
0.1	...
14.8	28.6
1.4	...
0.3	1.2
- 2.5	- 59.5
4.3	113.2
- 12.7	- 84.7
24.0	521.7
61.5	146.4
6.4	1,600.0
11.8	...
0.1	...
0.4	200.0
42.8	103.4
...	...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 28)

Major Source	Minor Source	During Five Years		Actual as % of estimated	% of total domestic revenues	First year income (1335/36)	Last year income (1339/40)
		Estimated	Actual				
600	INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	722.1	681.8	94.4	7.7	9.4	246.6
	610. Government Monopoly operations	243.7	577.4	236.9	6.5	5.8	206.9
	620. General co-operative operations	72.8	0.7	...	...	0.7	...
	630. Slaughter house operations	8.0	3.1	38.8	...	2.9	0.2
	640. Textile plant operations	...	13.2	...	0.2	...	...
	650. Utility operations	...	0.5	...	...	...	0.2
	660. Depot operations	5.1	...	...	...	...	...
	690. Income from other Government enterprises	392.5	86.9	22.1	1.0	...	39.3
700	OTHER INCOME	148.9	193.5	130.0	2.2	43.0	77.4
	710. Delinquent tax collection	93.0	107.3	115.4	1.2	10.0	65.8
	720. Contributions	3.4	5.5	161.7	0.1	0.6	0.8
	730. Miscellaneous income	52.5	80.7	153.7	0.9	32.4	10.8
800	NON-REVENUE INCOME	557.9	1,027.1	184.1	11.5	400.6	88.7
	810. Refunds of over payments	22.6	36.1	159.7	0.4	4.8	3.9
	820. Repayment of loans to Government employees	2.2	4.6	209.1	...	...	2.5
	830. Cash repayment of advances	22.6	97.0	429.2	1.1	...	81.8
	840. Transfers to other agencies	363.7	889.4	244.5	10.0	395.8	0.5
	850. Revaluation of gold	146.8	...	...	...	...	...
	NEW SOURCES	1,569.1	309.4	19.7	3.4	...	204.8
1	Difference in price of motor vehicles and gasoline	370.0	121.8	32.9	1.3	...	103.2
2	Increment in sale prices for sugar	776.1	187.6	24.3	2.1	...	101.6
3	Increment in sale prices of textiles	68.0	...	...	...	...	...
4	Da Afghanistan Bank foreign exchange	30.0	...	...	...	...	...
5	Wheat import	325.0	...	...	...	...	...
Total Domestic Revenues		9,201.1	8,895.5	96.7%	100.0%	1,527.8	2,303.5
	930. Foreign grants and aid	203.0	2,377.9	1,171.4	...	203.0	866.2
Grand Total of Revenues		9,404.1	11,273.4	118.5%	...	1,730.8	3,169.7

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Absolute increase	Percentage increase
237.2	2,523.4
201.1	3,467.2
- 0.7	- 100.0
- 2.7	- 93.1
...	...
0.2	...
...	...
39.3	...
34.4	80.0
55.8	558.0
0.2	33.3
- 21.6	- 66.7
- 311.9	- 77.9
- 0.9	- 18.8
2.5	...
81.8	...
- 395.3	- 99.9
...	...
204.8	...
103.2	...
101.6	...
...	...
...	...
...	...
775.7	50.8%
663.2	326.7
1,438.9	183.0%

TABLE—PUBLIC FINANCE (5)
Estimated and Actual Revenue and Borrowing, First Five Year Plan
(In Million Afghanis)

Major Items	Names of Items	1335/36 (1956/57)				1336/37 (1957/58)				1337/38 (1958/59)				1338/39 (1959/60)			
		Estimated		Actual		Estimated		Actual		Estimated		Actual		Estimated		Amount	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%				
100.	Direct Taxes ...	191.7	15.5	316.8	20.8	237.0	15.4	295.8	17.2	244.0	14.4	266.8	15.3	257.0	11.5	241.7	
	Index ...	100.0		100.0		123.6		93.4		127.3		84.2		134.1		76.0	
200.	Indirect Taxes ...	658.5	53.2	629.0	41.2	694.0	45.1	857.7	50.0	850.8	50.1	940.6	53.8	1,061.0	47.4	766.0	
	Index ...	100.0		100.0		105.4		136.4		129.2		149.5		161.1		121.0	
300.	Income from sale of pro- perty and services ...	15.6	1.3	35.2	2.3	36.5	2.4	36.7	2.1	43.9	2.6	56.3	3.2	46.8	2.1	78.0	
	Index ...	100.0		100.0		234.0		104.3		281.4		159.1		300.0		222.0	
400.	Revenue from licences, fees and fines ...	4.4	0.3	51.8	3.4	40.1	2.6	59.2	3.5	38.6	2.3	65.2	3.7	44.3	2.0	68.0	
	Index ...	100.0		100.0		911.4		114.3		877.3		125.9		1,006.8		131.0	
500.	Revenue from use of pro- perty and money ...	16.5	1.3	42.0	2.7	45.9	2.9	55.3	3.2	53.0	3.1	52.9	3.0	52.8	2.4	81.0	
	Index ...	100.0		100.0		278.2		131.7		321.2		126.0		320.0		191.0	
600.	Income from Government enterprises ...	151.4	12.2	9.4	0.6	74.1	4.8	68.0	4.0	40.5	2.4	41.9	2.4	213.5	9.5	311.0	
	Index ...	100.0		100.0		48.9		723.4		26.8		445.7		141.0		3,360.0	
700.	Other income ...	47.2	3.8	43.0	2.8	24.1	1.5	24.0	1.4	18.5	1.1	16.8	1.0	16.1	0.7	31.0	
	Index ...	100.0		100.0		51.1		55.8		39.2		39.1		34.1		71.0	
800.	Non-revenue income ...	154.0	12.4	400.6	26.2	170.2	11.1	246.5	14.4	214.6	12.6	274.9	15.7	11.1	0.5	11.0	
	Index ...	100.0		100.0		110.5		61.5		139.4		68.6		7.2		1.0	
	New Sources ...	...	...	...	...	218.0	14.2	71.9	4.2	195.0	11.4	32.7	1.9	535.0	23.9	...	
	Index ...	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		89.4		45.5		245.4		...	
	Total domestic revenue ...	1,239.3	100.0	1,527.8	100.0	1,539.9	100.0	1,715.1	100.0	1,698.9	100.0	1,748.1	100.0	2,237.6	100.0	1,601.0	
	Index ...	100.0	65.0	100.0		124.3		112.3		137.1		114.4		180.6		10.0	
900.	Loans, grants and borrow- ing from Da Afghanistan Bank ...	666.0	35.0	700.8		520.0		657.9		521.2		900.0		960.0		1,690.0	
	Index ...	100.0		100.0		78.1		93.9		79.0		128.5		144.1		27.0	

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

1339/40 (1960/61)					
Actual		Estimated		Actual	
Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
7	15.1	275.0	11.1	301.5	13.1
3		143.5		95.2	
1	47.9	1,008.0	40.6	1,121.0	48.7
8		153.1		178.2	
6	4.9	116.1	4.7	93.4	4.1
3		744.2		265.3	
0	4.2	57.3	2.3	66.6	2.9
3		1,302.3		128.6	
0	5.1	114.3	4.6	103.5	4.4
4		892.7		246.4	
9	19.7	242.6	9.8	246.6	10.7
6		160.2		2,623.4	
3	2.0	43.0	1.7	77.4	3.4
1		91.1		180.0	
4	1.1	8.0	0.2	88.7	3.8
1		3.2		22.1	
		621.1	25.0	204.8	8.9
		284.8		284.8	
0	100.0	2,485.4	100.0	2,303.5	100.0
8		200.5		150.8	
0		1,960.0		2,176.1	
8		294.3		310.5	

DEVELOPMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AFGHANISTAN DURING THE PLAN PERIOD

/ In million Afs./

REVENUE /domestic/ GRANTS LOANS EXPENDITURE



TABLE—PUBLIC FINANCE (6)

Domestic Expenditures for Development during the First Five Year Plan

	1335/36 1956/57	1336/37 1957/58	1337/38 1958/59	1338/39 1959/60	1339/40 1960/61	Total for 5 years
1. Ministry of Finance	241.7*	5.0	...	2.6	14.5	263.8
2. Ministry of Education	24.1	29.5	26.0	28.4	69.6	187.6
3. Ministry of Health	13.6	8.3	2.3	16.3	62.7	103.2
4. Ministry of Communication	7.2	12.8	16.6	17.8	10.1	64.5
5. Ministry of Public Works	179.8	120.6	178.0	378.1	854.3	1,710.8
6. Ministry of Agriculture	7.2	7.5	15.3	19.6	23.7	73.3
7. Ministry of Mines and Industry	3.6	43.3	47.3	113.2	183.2	390.6
8. Press Department	...	...	...	...	68.8	68.8
9. Kabul University	12.4**	14.6**	8.8**	17.1	83.8	136.6
10. Health Institutes	2.2	1.6	0.6	1.7	3.1	9.2
11. Faculty of Medicine	...	...	...	1.1	0.9	2.0
12. Civil Aviation	9.6***	33.6	38.3	37.7	84.7	203.8
13. Helmand Valley	...	91.5	70.2	61.6	78.8	302.1
14. Rural Development	...	...	...	10.2	11.7	21.9
15. Ministry of Commerce	2.0	5.4	17.6	...	...	25.0
TOTAL	503.2	373.7	421.0	715.4	1,549.9	3,563.2

*Includes Helmand Valley.

**Includes Faculty of Medicine.

***Includes Transport Department.

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

TABLE—PUBLIC FINANCE (7)

Estimated and Actual Budget Expenditures by function for the First Five Year Plan

Function and Agency	1335/36 (1956/57)		1336/37 (1957/58)		1337/38 (1959/59)		1338/39 (1959/60)	
	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual
I. NATIONAL DEFENCE, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND INTERNAL SECURITY								
Defence Ministry	240.8	240.8	396.7	328.6	414.0	415.0	495.8	438.0
Interior Ministry	69.7	69.7	102.7	91.1	112.6	95.2	132.6	107.9
Foreign Ministry	20.4	20.4	26.2	19.7	26.0	23.5	37.0	26.8
Justice Ministry	6.2	6.2	8.6	5.8	15.2	7.4	16.1	8.3
Tribal Affairs Department	28.4	28.4	45.2	24.8	44.7	37.2	44.5	41.1
Cartography Department							9.0	8.2
TOTAL	365.5	365.5	579.4	470.0	612.5	578.3	735.0	630.3
II. DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY AND RESOURCES								
Public Works Ministry	279.7	279.7	218.5	209.0	240.4	289.8	515.5	444.6
Agriculture Ministry	18.1	18.1	35.1	21.0	35.1	35.9	79.8	63.0
Mines and Industries Ministry	12.9	12.9	68.1	54.3	106.3	64.0	160.2	138.3
Helmand Valley Authority	408.9	408.9	100.0	91.5	100.0	70.2	91.4	61.6
Municipality	10.0	10.0		16.6		11.8		
Agencies of Finance Ministry	72.8	72.8					40.9	41.0
Protection to Government enterprises	10.7	10.7	33.6	5.2	33.6	18.5		
TOTAL	813.1	813.1	455.3	397.6	515.4	490.2	887.8	748.5
III. COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION								
Communication Ministry	34.7	34.7	51.3	40.7	51.3	48.6	62.3	55.8
Transport Department	2.1	2.1	3.7	2.0	3.8	2.2	5.6	4.5
Civil Aviation	11.5	11.5	54.9	45.5	57.3	51.8	65.0	60.1
TOTAL	48.3	48.3	109.9	88.2	112.4	102.6	132.9	120.4
IV. HEALTH AND EDUCATION								
Health Ministry	31.7	31.7	43.0	29.9	52.1	32.9	68.0	53.2
Education Ministry	80.0	80.0	119.2	101.8	127.0	109.1	188.5	142.1
Olympic Department	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.2
Faculty of Medicine	5.1	5.1	9.2	7.9	10.5	7.3	13.9	8.3
Health Institution	15.0	15.0	17.5	12.9	18.0	15.4	23.8	19.0
Kabul University	17.3	17.3	30.9	22.1	29.3	28.0	45.9	37.8
TOTAL	150.1	150.1	220.6	175.1	237.8	193.4	341.6	261.6
V. GENERAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION								
Royal Court Ministry	17.0	17.0	17.2	16.5	17.3	17.2	19.0	18.6
National Assembly	5.7	5.7	7.2	6.0	9.9	10.1	11.4	8.2
Senate	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
Prime Ministry	14.3	14.3	13.5	11.2	10.8	13.9	15.6	14.9
Finance Ministry	34.1	34.1	75.0	51.3	65.0	45.9	69.7	58.2
Planning Ministry	0.7	0.7	3.6	0.9	10.2	8.7	12.3	10.0
Commerce Ministry	5.1	5.1	22.8	5.3	22.7	4.8	9.3	8.1
Rural Development Department	1.8	1.8		5.4		17.6	15.6	10.2
Press Department	12.2	12.2	16.5	13.4	16.5	15.4	33.2	30.7
Increase of wages and salaries and other	0.8	0.8			60.0			
Total	92.3	92.3	156.4	110.5	213.0	134.0	186.7	159.3
VI. DEBT SERVICE AND INTEREST	122.8	122.7	151.7	146.5	242.3	186.3	202.3	167.9
Grand Total	1,592.1	1,592.0	1,673.3	1,387.8	1,933.4	1,684.8	2,486.0	2,088.0

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

1339/40 (1960/61)		Total for five years	
Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual
692.6	552.8	2,239.9	1,975.2
136.0	112.1	553.6	476.0
58.1	48.0	167.7	138.4
14.7	10.7	60.8	38.4
51.4	44.2	214.2	175.7
10.3	7.5	19.3	15.7
963.1	775.3	3,255.5	2,819.4
1,009.7	894.3	2,263.8	2,117.4
94.7	70.8	262.8	208.8
266.0	225.8	613.5	495.3
87.0	78.8	787.3	711.0
...	...	10.0	38.4
73.0	45.2	186.7	159.0
...	...	77.9	34.4
1,530.4	1,314.9	4,202.0	3,764.3
50.0	43.1	249.6	222.9
48.3	14.7	33.5	25.5
111.2	103.1	299.9	272.0
179.5	160.9	583.0	520.4
109.7	96.0	304.5	243.7
235.1	191.8	749.8	624.8
2.1	1.6	6.3	5.0
11.9	9.3	50.6	37.9
22.0	20.4	96.3	82.7
119.1	107.6	242.5	212.8
499.9	426.7	1,450.0	1,206.9
21.0	20.0	91.5	89.3
11.2	9.9	45.4	39.9
0.5	0.4	2.9	2.3
18.5	16.7	72.7	71.0
102.8	73.1	346.6	262.6
17.9	14.4	44.7	34.7
8.6	5.8	68.5	29.1
19.9	11.7	37.3	46.7
96.9	94.9	175.3	166.6
82.0	...	142.8	0.8
379.3	246.9	1,027.5	743.0
204.0	191.1	923.1	814.5
3,756.2	3,115.8	11,441.3	9,868.5

TABLE—PUBLIC FINANCE (8)

Public Foreign Indebtedness by Country and Purpose of Loan
30th Hoot, 1340 (31st December, 1961)
Thousands of U.S. Dollars commitment

Country & purpose of loan			Date of contract	Amount of loan	Interest per year	Grace period in years	Duration of loan (in years)	Date of 1st payment	Total disbursed	Balance available
I. U.S.A. (FROM EXIM BANK):										
1.	Helmand Valley	...	14-3-1946	21,000	3.5	7.5	18	4/1961	21,000	...
2.	Helmand Valley	...	29-4-1954	18,500	4.5	5	18	4/1961	18,300	200
3.	Purchase of wheat	...	8-1-1953	1,500	2.5	6	35	6/1959	1,434	60
4.	Ariana Airlines	...	29-6-1956	3,200	3	8	36	12/1961	3,200	...
5.	Civil Aviation	...	29-6-1956	1,800	3	8	36	12/1961	1,800	...
6.	Helmand Valley	...	28-6-1957	1,500	3	4	36	4/1962	1,500	...
7.	Purchase of coal trucks	...	28-6-1957	800	3	4	36	4/1962	800	...
8.	General transport	...	28-6-1957	2,450	3	4	36	4/1962	2,450	...
9.	Public Works	...	28-6-1957	1,000	3	4	36	4/1962	1,000	...
Total				51,750					51,484	266
II. U.S.S.R.										
1.	Silo construction	...	21-1-1954	3,500	3	3	5	1957	3,492	8
2.	Public works and Municipality	...	27-9-1954	2,100	3	3	5	1957	2,071	29
3.	Economic development purposes	...	27-1-1956	100,000	2	8	22	1965	76,999	23,001
4.	Security purposes	...	1956	25,000	2	...	8	1957	25,000	...
5.	Exploration for petroleum	...	3-7-1957	15,000	...	25	25	1984	12,108	2,891
Total				145,600					119,671	25,929
III. CZECHOSLOVAKIA:										
1.	Industrial loans for cement and fruits	...	1954	5,000	3	...	8	1959	4,970	30
2.	Security purposes	...	1956	7,392	3	3	5	1959	7,392	...
3.	Ghorl cement factory loan	...	21-1-1959	1,030	3	3	5	...	1,030	...
4.	Poli-Charkhi Workshop loan	...	9-11-1960	6,160	3	...	8	...	6,160	...
Total				19,582					19,553	30
Grand Total				216,932					190,708	26,225

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Repayment of principal	Interest	Amounts outstand- ing
855	7,734	20,145
677	3,606	17,623
126	300	1,308
...	189	3,200
...	...	1,800
...	} 259	5,750
...		
...		
...		
1,658	12,088	49,826
3,492	369	...
2,071	253	...
...	3,085	76,999
15,625	1,257	9,375
...	...	12,109
21,188	4,964	98,482
913	195	4,058
4,435	899	2,957
...	...	1,030
...	...	6,160
5,348	1,095	14,205
28,194	18,147	162,513

TABLE—PUBLIC FINANCE (9)
Foreign Loans and Grants during the First Five Year Plan
(In thousand Dollars)

Country	G R A N T					Total Grant	Total Grant in thousands of Afghanis	L O A N			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961			1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
U.S.S.R.	...	...	1,000	10,000	17,500	28,500	577,125	7,400	15,000	20,000	21,900
U.S.	4,404	5,813	9,377	12,631	15,703	47,928	970,542	14,900	4,964	5,168	418
Asia Foundation	126	87	104	198	281	796	16,119	...	...	...	...
Medico	...	...	...	10	172	182	3,685	...	...	...	...
CARE	...	...	...	...	558	558	11,300	...	...	...	...
United Nations	1,052	1,289	1,524	1,624	1,814	7,303	147,886	...	...	...	...
France	8	12	16	36	36	108	2,187	...	...	...	...
West Germany	200	300	600	900	1,000	3,000	60,750	...	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	563	316	2,077	1,426
Japan	...	...	...	...	300	300	6,075	...	...	...	...
Wheat U.S.S.R.	...	...	4,611	4,909	...	9,520	192,780	...	...	...	...
Wheat U.S.A.	4,234	4,012	...	5,578	5,412	19,236	389,528	...	...	...	...
Total in Dollars	10,024	11,513	17,232	35,886	42,776	117,431	...	22,863	20,280	27,245	23,744
Total in thousands of Afghanis	202,986	233,138	348,948	726,691	866,214	...	2,377,977	462,975	410,670	551,711	480,815

(1) Conversion to Afghanis at rate of 20.25 per U.S. dollar.

1961	Total Loan	Total Loan in thousands of Afghanis (1)	Total Grant and Loan	Total Grant and Loan in Afs.
13	14	15	16	17
25,700	90,000	1,822,500	118,500	2,399,626
180	25,630	519,007	73,558	1,489,549
...	...	...	796	16,119
...	...	...	182	3,685
...	...	...	558	11,300
...	...	...	7,303	147,886
...	...	...	108	2,187
...	...	...	3,000	60,750
...	4,382	88,735	4,382	88,735
...	...	...	300	6,075
...	...	...	9,520	192,780
...	...	...	19,236	389,528
25,880	120,012		237,443	...
524,070		2,430,242		4,808,220

TABLE—COMMERCE (1)

Summary of Afghanistan's Total Foreign Trade by Country
(In thousand of Afghani)
1335—1340 (1956/57—1961/62)

Year	1335 (1956/57)	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)
Exports (f.o.b.) to:						
1. U.S.S.R.	758,380.5	770,499.0	564,106.5	723,870.0	491,355.0	751,738.5
2. U.S.A.	546,313.5	486,558.0	426,316.5	577,215.0	462,235.5	452,088.0
3. India	487,219.5	529,402.5	505,147.5	486,576.0	308,695.5	231,772.5
4. United Kingdom	238,873.5	402,822.0	271,053.0	413,608.5	344,677.5	391,315.5
5. Germany	85,144.5	158,071.5	119,389.5	174,672.0	232,101.0	251,667.0
6. Pakistan	75,478.5	110,745.0	118,404.0	172,444.5	213,327.0	63,621.0
7. Czechoslovakia	39,411.0	160,015.5	35,896.5	84,943.0	131,944.5	90,990.0
8. Other Barter Countries	6,709.5	19,044.0	544.5	6,480.0	6,147.0	25,785.0
9. All Other Countries	69,763.5	34,074.0	47,214.0	76,576.5	54,355.5	143,559.0
Total Exports	2,307,294.0	2,648,731.5	2,088,072.0	2,716,285.5	2,244,838.5	2,402,536.5

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Imports (c.i.f.) from:						
U.S.S.R.	765,702.0	841,779.0	1,362,699.0	1,683,063.0	1,996,200.0	2,367,256.5
U.S.A.	327,100.5	370,701.0	494,014.5	611,136.0	570,685.5	851,953.5
India	512,010.0	211,621.5	306,927.0	360,522.0	419,332.5	354,312.0
Japan	104,800.5	365,913.0	503,077.5	335,191.5	253,053.0	225,360.0
Pakistan	193,468.5	336,150.0	170,608.5	108,810.0	110,749.5	101,740.5
Germany	54,913.5	71,721.0	109,791.0	105,457.5	141,939.0	162,886.5
United Kingdom	26,464.5	54,594.0	74,335.5	62,460.0	82,332.0	45,738.0
Czechoslovakia	42,093.0	83,970.0	142,398.0	155,326.5	131,454.0	151,240.5
Others Barter Countries	1,827.0	15,795.0	24,448.5	14,985.0	8,190.0	6,475.5
All other Countries	50,670.0	62,842.5	85,792.5	205,281.0	191,970.0	192,280.5
Total Import	2,079,049.5	2,415,087.0	3,274,092.0	3,642,232.5	3,905,923.5	4,459,243.5
Total Foreign Trade	4,386,343.5	5,063,818.5	5,362,164.0	6,358,518.0	6,150,762.0	6,861,780.0

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

TABLE—COMMERCE (2)

Summary of Afghanistan's Exports by Commodity
(All data in thousand of Afghanis)
1335—1340 (1956/57—1961/62)

Year	1335 (1956/57)	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)
1. Casing	32,436.0	49,900.5	26,995.5	34,924.5	28,881.0	34,366.5
2. Fresh Fruit	282,514.5	220,180.5	231,138.0	210,852.0	235,386.0	98,869.5
3. Dried fruit and nuts	314,356.5	414,990.0	438,426.0	496,786.5	339,133.5	393,007.5
4. Fresh and dried vegetables	—	8,779.5	738.0	1,705.5	832.5	490.5
5. Oil seeds	39,870.0	68,949.0	50,314.5	38,583.0	56,601.0	58,959.0
6. Skins and hides	43,380.0	38,700.0	38,070.0	64,804.5	46,827.0	48,591.0
7. Karakul skins	636,025.5	691,101.0	560,434.5	782,050.5	623,740.5	686,641.5
8. Other fur skins	17,334.0	11,871.0	7,083.0	12,177.0	7,056.0	13,108.5
9. Wool	330,867.0	333,594.0	318,294.0	437,035.5	315,688.5	274,990.5
10. Raw Cotton	394,951.5	570,262.5	258,808.5	344,988.0	216,823.5	374,310.0
11. Medicinal herbs	—	25,407.0	30,514.5	34,330.5	22,374.0	8,622.0
12. Carpets and rugs	150,741.0	203,490.0	120,658.5	245,353.5	324,189.0	387,117.0
13. All other commodities	64,768.5	11,506.5	6,597.0	12,694.5	27,306.0	23,463.0
Total all commodities	2,307,294.0	2,648,731.5	2,088,072.0	2,716,285.5	2,244,838.5	2,402,536.5

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

TABLE—COMMERCE (3)
Summary of Afghanistan's Exports by Commodity Quantities
1335—1340 (1956/57—1961/62)

Year	Unit of Quantity	1335 (1956/57)	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)
Casings	1,000 coils	2,198.6	2,210.3	1,494.0	1,731.9	1,442.9	1,724.1
Fresh fruit	metric tons	37,601.5	31,497.9	32,440.7	30,359.4	30,699.7	15,310.6
Dried fruit and nuts	metric tons	20,767.1	27,426.1	32,897.3	33,420.4	22,902.2	27,684.3
Fresh and dried vegetables	metric tons	n. a.	1,434.4	156.6	413.2	105.7	68.0
Oil seeds	metric tons	4,547.4	11,986.7	6,491.7	6,722.7	10,133.3	9,937.4
Skins and hides	1,000 skins	1,942.9	1,434.0	1,264.1	1,514.9	1,085.4	1,019.7
Karakul skins	1,000 skins	1,874.2	2,177.2	1,614.4	2,270.1	1,808.6	2,088.7
Other fur skins	1,000 skins	346.3	715.1	413.3	506.9	331.3	580.1
Wool	metric tons	7,114.7	6,972.6	5,416.6	7,588.7	5,383.8	5,394.0
Raw cotton	metric tons	10,848.5	17,706.8	7,017.3	10,663.3	6,468.9	11,484.3
Medicinal herbs	metric tons	n. a.	1,243.5	2,129.3	2,383.9	1,554.1	598.6
Carpets and rugs	Sq. metres	178,277.0	239,050.0	138,163.0	281,411.0	372,391.0	443,588.0

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.
(n.a.) : Not available.

TABLE—COMMERCE (4)

Summary of Afghanistan's Imports by Commodity
(All data in thousands of Afghani)
1335—1340 (1956/57—1961/62)

Year	1335 (1956/57)	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	(1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)
Wheat	198.0	137,880.0	162,333.0	429,786.0	183,915.0	189,157.5
Sugar	139,977.0	83,263.5	137,925.0	196,393.5	160,740.0	224,392.5
Tea	124,762.5	12,910.5	125,977.5	143,838.0	146,718.0	130,878.0
Other Foods	14,584.5	117,256.5	21,613.5	35,851.5	32,841.0	27,099.0
Petroleum Products	55,876.5	12,361.5	128,686.5	276,165.0	269,752.5	332,122.5
Tobacco and Tobacco Mfgs	13,968.0		15,741.0	20,628.0	18,031.5	23,625.0
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	18,936.0	21,555.0	30,739.5	36,373.5	47,016.0	42,475.5
Other Chemical Products	5,404.5	24,988.5	50,692.5	30,114.0	46,647.0	28,039.5
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	—	55,251.0	84,559.5	85,221.0	95,494.5	14,571.0
Cotton Fabrics	319,414.5	285,534.0	332,662.5	237,604.5	220,639.5	228,420.0
Fabrics excl. cotton	322,650.0	463,117.5	469,138.5	319,432.5	175,797.0	176,665.5
Other non-metallic mineral Mfgs.	70,830.0	102,235.5	157,950.0	137,605.5	193,068.0	147,856.5
Metals and Metal Mfgs. n.e.s.	40,306.5	70,420.5	66,316.5	72,333.0	140,449.5	99,472.5
Machinery excl. electric	249,448.5	248,035.5	529,632.0	68,962.5	115,618.5	75,096.0
Electrical machinery	43,695.0	50,836.5	37,791.0	36,364.5	112,158.0	45,981.0
Automobiles	172,678.5	171,481.5	23,256.0	32,026.5	105,984.0	93,874.5
Other road motor vehicles	n.a.	7,821.0	157,324.5	103,216.5	14,877.0	29,533.5
Bicycles			7,911.0	16,065.0	20,304.0	11,488.5
Other machinery and Transport equipment	37,651.5	145,750.5	54,918.0	62,986.5	179,523.0	66,717.0
Plumbing heating and lighting equipment	n.a.	7,641.0	25,537.5	10,359.0	24,615.0	15,187.5
Used clothing	n.a.	19,152.0	28,876.5	31,441.5	66,433.5	50,872.5
Footwear	n.a.	46,840.5	21,573.0	52,573.5	58,216.5	54,130.5
Other miscellaneous Mfgs	n.a.	89,334.0	98,352.0	96,444.0	96,529.5	131,346.0
All other commodities and unknown	448,830.0	241,222.5	504,585.0	1,110,447.0	1,380,555.0	2,220,241.5
Total all commodities	2,079,013.5	2,415,087.0	3,274,092.0	3,642,232.5	3,905,923.5	4,459,243.5

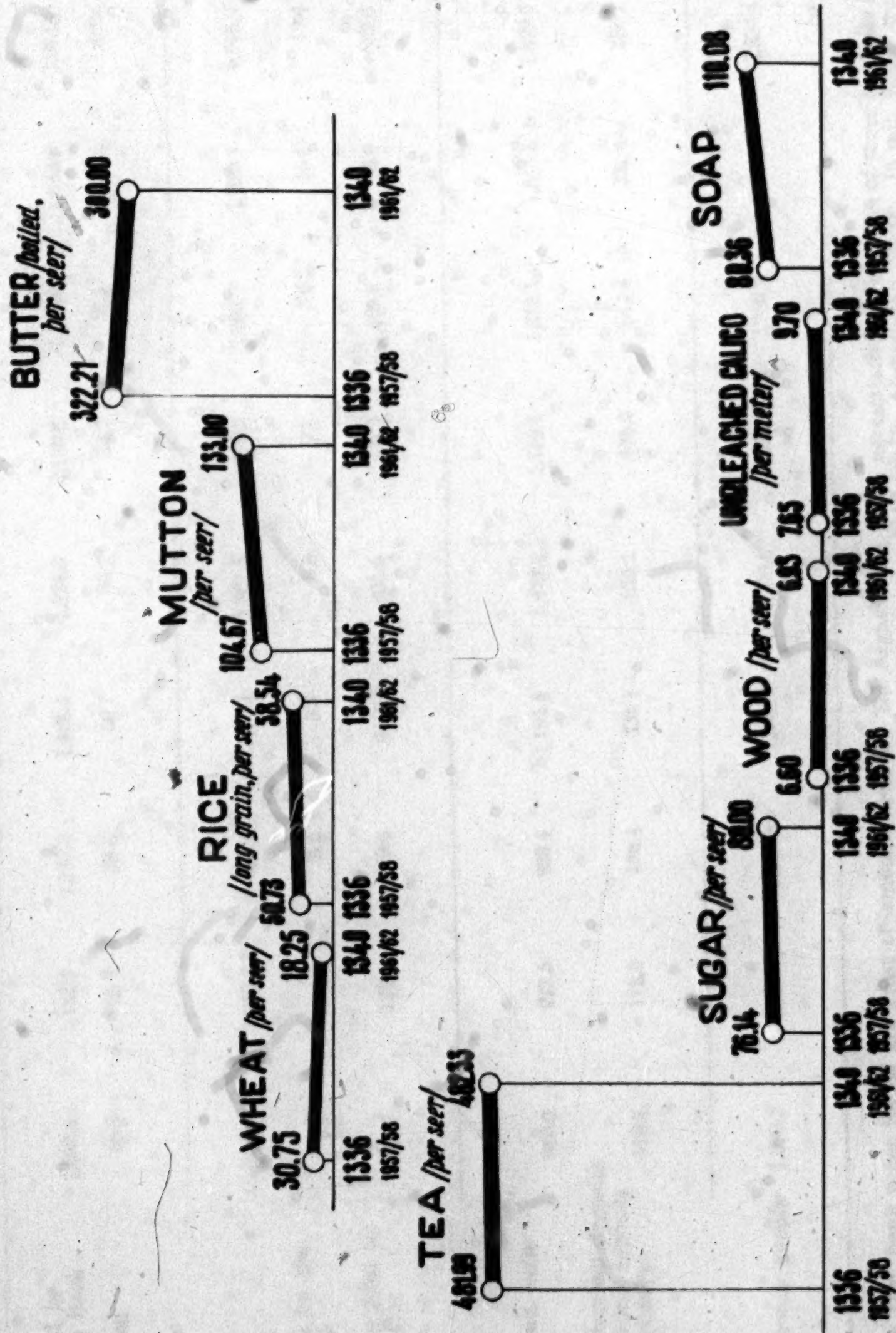
SOURCE : MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(n.a.) : Not available

TABLE—COMMERCE (5)
Summary of Afghanistan's Imports by Selected Commodity Quantities
1335—1340 (1956/57—1961/62)

Year	1335 (1956/57)	1336 (1957/58)	1337 (1958/59)	1338 (1959/60)	1339 (1960/61)	1340 (1961/62)
Wheat	—	34.3	39,971.0	88,364.2	49,583.0	23,422.4
Sugar	30,614.3	30,287.5	29,281.5	35,507.8	30,240.7	41,008.5
Tea	3,215.8	2,555.5	3,905.9	4,530.4	4,147.3	3,975.0
Rubber tyres & tubes	n. a.	119.8	228.1	212.4	165.5	26.1
Cotton fabrics	81,237.6	28,393.6	34,781.6	29,887.2	29,928.8	31,673.6
Fabrics excl. cotton	25,419.1	44,160.8	51,593.3	41,853.3	19,308.2	23,385.0
Automobiles	n. a.	n. a.	300.0	329.0	922.0	829.0
Trucks	n. a.	n. a.	1,363.0	485.0	63.0	237.0
Bicycles	n. a.	542.6	5,212.0	13,552.0	15,463.0	9,909.0
Footwear	n. a.	1,428.5	522.7	1,358.2	1,177.3	1,215.9

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(n.a.) : Not available.

EVOLUTION OF AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF MAJOR CONSUMER GOODS IN KABUL MARKET IN AFGHANIS



TABLE—MONEY AND BANKING (1)

Derivation of Money Supply
(In millions of Afghanis)
1330/31—1338/39 (1951/52—1960/61)

	1330/31 1951/52	1331/32 1952/53	1332/33 1953/54	1333/34 1954/55	1334/35 1955/56	1335/36 1956/57	1336/37 1957/58	1337/38 1958/59	1338/39 1959/60	1339/40 1960/61
Bank notes issued by Da Afghanistan Bank	1,083.8	1,133.8	1,133.8	1,582.4	1,924.8	2,199.8	2,259.8	1,892.3	1,904.9	2,182.9
Plus: Coins issued	20.0	28.7	33.6	36.7	36.7	36.7	38.9	61.8	61.8	44.0
Sub-total	1,103.8	1,162.5	1,167.4	1,619.1	1,961.5	2,236.5	2,298.7	1,959.1	1,966.7	2,226.9
Less: Coins held by the banking system	0.7	4.9	8.6	9.3	6.5	5.8	3.6	15.8	17.4	17.0
Less: Bank notes held by deposit banks (1)	163.1	180.1	169.4	417.3	481.5	471.1	405.8	90.0	69.6	73.8
Equals: Notes and coins in circulation	940.0	977.5	989.4	1,192.5	1,473.5	1,759.6	1,889.3	1,848.3	1,879.7	2,136.1
Plus: Private demand deposits (excluding demand deposits in foreign exchange)	110.3	178.0	155.4	431.1	525.1	535.5	311.4	331.6	355.1	399.7
Equals: Total money supply	1,050.3	1,155.5	1,144.8	1,623.6	1,998.6	2,295.1	2,200.7	2,179.9	2,234.8	2,535.8

(1) Through 1336, bank notes issued are gross of amounts held by Da Afghanistan Bank necessitating a deduction of these holdings in calculating the amount outstanding. From 1337 on, bank notes issued are net of amounts held by Da Afghanistan Bank. In all cases, work-out bills held by Da Afghanistan Bank are excluded from the figures on both bank notes issued and bank notes held by deposit banks.

SOURCE: Calculated by Research Department, Ministry of Planning, from figures in the 1337 Survey of Progress, the 1339 Survey of Progress, or from materials supplied by the Research Department of Da Afghanistan Bank.

TABLE—MONEY AND BANKING (2)

Coins Issued by the Mint
(In thousands of Afghani)

Year	25 Pul	50 Pul	2 Afghani	5 Afghani	Total
1331 (1951)	1,186	7,514	—	—	8,700
1332 (1953)	550	4,378	—	—	4,928
1333 (1954)	—	3,098	—	—	3,098
1334 (1955)	—	—	—	—	—
1335 (1956)	—	—	—	—	—
1336 (1957)	2,233	—	—	—	2,233
1337 (1958)	4,050	—	7,600	11,275	22,925
1338 (1959)	—	—	—	—	—
1339 (1960)	1,042	—	—7,600	—11,275	—17,833
1340 (1961)	436	515	—	—	951
1341 (1962)	—	1,332	—	—	1,332

TABLE—MONEY AND BANKING (3)

*Aggregate Position of Deposit Banks
1337—40 (1958—61)
(In millions of Afghanis)*

Year	Da Afghanistan Bank			Pashtanay Tejaraty Bank			Milk	
	30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)	30th Hoot, 1338 (1959/60)	30th Hoot, 1339 (1960/61)	30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)	30th Hoot, 1338 (1959/60)	30th Hoot, 1339 (1960/61)	30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)	30th 1338 (1959/60)
ASSETS:								
Gold	828.7	828.9	829.1	—	—	—	—	—
Silver	149.4	149.4	149.5	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Exchange	761.4	734.8	600.8	54.5	62.9	48.3	67.4	—
Cash	—	—	—	40.7	40.3	46.1	86.7	—
Inter-bank deposits and claims on other financial institutions	294.2	246.4	277.1	1.3	0.2	3.9	23.6	—
Claims on Government and other official entities	1,040.1	3,049.4	4,656.6	4.4	4.4	4.1	1.6	—
Claims on private sector	835.3	911.4	924.0	222.0	255.6	300.8	648.4	—
Exchange rate differential	—	—	—	32.6	—	0.5	—	—
Other assets	41.0	5.5	18.7	11.4	21.0	105.5	133.0	—
Total	3,950.5	5,925.8	7,455.8	366.9	384.4	509.2	960.7	—
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL:								
Bank notes issued	1,892.3	1,904.9	2,182.9	—	—	—	—	—
Demand deposits	877.2	1,296.7	1,380.9	40.5	62.3	59.3	111.1	—
Time and other deposits	202.2	158.6	179.4	77.5	81.7	143.5	10.2	—
Foreign liabilities	457.4	2,061.2	2,055.4	—	—	—	—	—
Credit from Government and Central Bank	—	—	—	74.4	35.0	5.0	—	—
Capital	240.0	240.0	240.0	130.0	140.7	210.8	500.3	—
Reserves	81.9	83.8	86.8	10.6	15.6	21.4	130.6	—
Undistributed profits	113.3	78.8	137.7	16.3	19.5	27.1	83.4	—
Foreign exchange differential	—	—	943.8	—	12.1	—	9.2	—
Other liabilities	86.2	101.8	248.9	17.6	17.5	42.1	115.9	—
Total	3,950.5	5,925.8	7,455.8	366.9	384.4	509.2	960.7	—

NOTE : Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE : RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF PLANNING.

e Bank	
Hoot, 138 59/60)	30th Hoot, 1339 (1960/61)
—	—
—	—
68.3	69.4
89.0	75.4
23.6	23.6
0.1	0.1
48.6	685.4
—	—
38.3	148.6
67.9	1,002.5
—	—
32.2	153.6
13.1	15.3
—	—
—	—
00.3	500.3
30.6	194.9
58.6	64.0
9.1	9.4
24.0	65.0
67.9	1,002.5

TABLE—MONEY AND BANKING (4)
Aggregate Position of Non-Bank Financial Institutions
(In millions of Afghanis)

Year	Construction & Mortgage Bank			Agriculture and Cottage Industry Bank			In
	30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)	30th Hoot, 1338 (1959/60)	30th Hoot, 1339 (1960/61)	30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)	30th Hoot, 1338 (1959/60)	30th Hoot, 1339 (1960/61)	30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)
ASSETS:							
Cash and accounts in deposit banks	6.0	10.2	9.4	35.4	9.6	14.2	0.1
Loans, participations & advances ...	68.1	64.4	65.6	62.1	86.8	84.9	119.1
Furniture, equipment and other assets	33.1	29.2	27.1	1.9	1.5	1.9	—
Total Assets ...	107.2	103.8	102.1	99.4	97.9	101.0	119.2
LIABILITIES:							
Deposits ...	—	—	—	3.4	2.3	4.0	—
Debts and claims payable ...	9.1	6.0	5.6	6.0	6.5	5.8	0.2
Capital ...	61.0	61.0	61.0	85.6	85.6	85.6	108.9
Reserves* ...	21.3	23.8	26.3	—	—	—	1.1
Undistributed profits ...	3.1	3.1	2.4	4.4	3.5	5.6	6.3
Others ...	12.7	9.9	6.8	—	—	—	2.7
Total Liabilities ...	107.2	103.8	102.1	99.4	97.9	101.0	119.2

*Included Employees' Pension Funds.

Industrial Credit Bank	
30th Hoot, 1338 (1959/60)	30th Hoot, 1339 (1960/61)
2.4	6.5
122.6	124.6
—	—
125.0	131.1
—	—
9.3	15.2
108.9	108.9
—	—
6.8	7.0
—	—
125.0	131.1

TABLE—MONEY AND BANKING (5)

*Deposits in all Banks
(In millions of Afghanis)*

Year	Da Afghanistan Bank			Pashtany Tejaraty Bank			Bar
	30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)	30th Hoot, 1338 (1959/60)	30th Hoot, 1339 (1960/61)	30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)	30th Hoot, 1338 (1959/60)	30th Hoot, 1339 (1960/61)	30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)
A. DEMAND DEPOSITS IN AFGHANIS:							
*Private Sector	202.4	200.8	85.8	29.4	36.6	21.5	98.0
Government Sector	360.6	450.1	182.9	1.0	0.1	1.7	0.5
Other official entities	151.3	131.0	672.1	9.2	19.6	30.3	10.8
Other deposit banks	73.9	89.9	51.9	0.1	—	—	—
Non-bank financial institutions	—	—	78.7	—	—	—	1.8
B. DEMAND DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY:							
*Private Sector	89.0	424.9	51.2	0.6	3.2	5.6	—
Government Sector	—	—	78.9	0.1	—	—	—
Other official entities	—	—	8.9	0.1	2.8	0.2	—
Other deposit banks	—	—	169.9	—	—	—	—
Non-bank financial institutions	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—
C. TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN AFGHANIS:							
Private Sector	168.3	95.3	107.9	26.0	16.2	15.0	9.1
Government Sector	26.3	48.3	65.8	19.7	24.6	72.4	0.2
Other official entities	2.8	7.8	5.1	6.1	17.3	47.0	0.9
Other deposit banks	4.8	7.2	0.6	2.1	8.5	—	—
Non-bank financial institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY							
Private Sector	—	—	—	23.6	15.1	9.1	—
Government Sector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other official entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposit banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-bank financial institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,079.4	1,454.5	1,560.2	118.0	144.0	202.8	121.3

*Including amounts held by foreigners.

[illegible]

TABLE—MONEY AND BANKING (6)

*Position of the Government and Other Official Entities with the Banking System by Type or Account and Bank
(In millions of Afghanis)*

Year	Da Afghanistan Bank			Pashtany Tejaraty Bank			30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)
	30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)	30th Hoot 1338 (1959/60)	30th Hoot 1339 (1960/61)	30th Hoot, 1337 (1958/59)	30th Hoot 1338 (1959/60)	30th Hoot 1339 (1960/61)	
GOVERNMENT POSITION:							
Coins held by banks	15.8	17.4	17.0	—	—	—	0.1
Bank Credit to Government:							
In Afghanis	632.5	643.8	1,816.4	—	—	—	1.5
In foreign exchange	49.3	1,963.8	2,475.4	—	—	—	—
Less: Government bank deposits							
Demand deposits	360.6	450.1	261.8	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.5
Time deposits	26.3	48.3	65.8	19.7	24.6	72.4	0.2
Less: Government advances to Pashtany Tejaraty	—	—	—	30.0	30.0	—	—
Total Government indebtedness to the banking system	+310.7	+2,126.6	+3,981.2	— 50.8	— 54.7	— 74.1	+ 0.9
POSITION OF OTHER OFFICIAL ENTITIES:							
Bank credit to official entities	342.5	424.4	347.8	4.4	4.4	4.1	—
Less: Bank deposits of official entities:							
Demand deposits	151.3	131.0	681.0	9.3	22.4	30.5	10.8
Time deposits	2.8	7.8	5.1	6.1	17.3	47.0	0.9
Total indebtedness of official entities to banking system	+188.4	+ 285.6	— 338.3	— 11.0	— 35.3	— 73.4	— 11.7
Grand Total	+499.1	+2,412.2	+3,642.9	— 61.8	— 90.0	—147.5	— 10.8

Bank Millie	
30th Hoot 1338 (1959/60)	30th Hoot 1339 (1960/61)
0.1	0.1
—	—
0.3 0.2	0.6 0.2
—	—
— 0.4	— 0.7
—	—
14.2 0.8	34.3 0.2
— 15.0	— 34.5
— 15.4	— 35.2

TABLE—MANPOWER (1)

Distribution of working population of Afghanistan by provinces

*Total population	...	...	=	13.8 M.
**Male population	...	...	=	52% of total
**Female population	...	...	=	48% of total
**Male working population	...	...	=	51% of male population
1. Kabul: Population	...	...	=	1,600,000
Male population	...	...	=	832,000
Female population	...	...	=	682,000
Male working population	...	...	=	420,000
2. Kandahar: Population	...	...	=	1,000,000
Male population	...	...	=	520,000
Female population	...	...	=	480,000
Male working population	...	...	=	265,000
3. Herat: Population	...	...	=	980,000
Male population	...	...	=	509,000
Female population	...	...	=	471,000
Male working population	...	...	=	260,000
4. Mazar-i-Sharif: Population	...	...	=	490,000
Male population	...	...	=	255,000
Female population	...	...	=	135,000
Male working population	...	...	=	130,000
5. Nangarhar: Population	...	...	=	1,300,000
Male population	...	...	=	676,000
Female population	...	...	=	554,000
Male working population	...	...	=	345,000
6. Pakhtia: Population	...	...	=	700,000
Male population	...	...	=	364,000
Female population	...	...	=	336,000
Male working population	...	...	=	186,000
7. Kataghan: Population	...	...	=	1,000,000
Male population	...	...	=	520,000
Female population	...	...	=	480,000
Male working population	...	...	=	265,000
8. Ghazni: Population	...	...	=	480,000
Male population	...	...	=	250,000
Female population	...	...	=	230,000
Male working population	...	...	=	180,000
9. Grishk: Population	...	...	=	280,000
Male population	...	...	=	146,000
Female population	...	...	=	134,000
Male working population	...	...	=	74,000

*Estimated.

**Based on a Pilot Survey.

(Contd. on page 47)

(Contd. from page 46)

10. Farah:	Population	...	=	192,000
	Male population	...	=	100,000
	Female population	...	=	92,000
	Male working population	...	=	51,000
11. Maimana:	Population	...	=	409,000
	Male population	...	=	213,000
	Female population	...	=	196,000
	Male working population	...	=	108,000
12. Shiberghan:	Population	...	=	370,000
	Male population	...	=	192,000
	Female population	...	=	178,000
	Male working population	...	=	98,000
13. Badakhshan:	Population	...	=	290,000
	Male population	...	=	161,000
	Female population	...	=	139,000
	Male working population	...	=	77,000
14. Bamian:	Population	...	=	320,000
	Male population	...	=	166,000
	Female population	...	=	154,000
	Male working population	...	=	85,000
15. Parwan:	Population	...	=	1,200,000
	Male population	...	=	624,000
	Female population	...	=	576,000
	Male working population	...	=	318,000
16. Orazgan:	Population	...	=	467,000
	Male population	...	=	243,000
	Female population	...	=	224,000
	Male working population	...	=	124,000
17. Ghorat:	Population	...	=	326,000
	Male population	...	=	169,000
	Female population	...	=	157,000
	Male working population	...	=	86,000
18. Kochis:	Population	...	=	2,400,000
	Male population	...	=	1,250,000
	Female population	...	=	1,150,000
	Male working population	...	=	640,000

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF PLANNING.

TABLE—MANPOWER (2)

Table showing the number of persons, by industries, working in the Public Sector as reported by 304 establishments on 30-12-1340 (March 1962) and those reported to be at work on 31-6-1341 (September, 1962)

Internatl. Industrl. Code No:	Name of Industry	No.	31-6-1340		30-12-1340		Difference between (4) & (5)		31-6-1341		Difference between (5) & (7)		Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
			M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	
201	Slaughter house	1	89	5	89	4	—	1	95	4	6	—	
206	Grain storage and bakery	1	740	28	728	25	—	3	728	25	—	—	
211	Spirit manufacture	1	9	—	10	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	
231	Spinning and weaving	1	12	—	9	—	3	—	9	—	—	—	
260	Woodwork	1	773	2	785	5	—	3	785	5	—	—	
280	Printing and publishing	11	849	69	1,009	89	—	—	1,103	84	81	—	
311	Manufacture of oxygen	1	24	—	25	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	
329	Coal products	2	350	—	590	—	—	—	618	—	28	—	
384	Automobile repairs	1	511	4	520	3	—	1	530	3	10	—	
400	Construction	10	2,290	17	1,737	14	—	533	3,945	28	2,208	14	
511	Power generation	1	864	4	517	6	—	347	517	6	—	—	
611	Wholesale trade	6	282	15	285	17	—	3	286	17	1	—	Persons of areas outside Kabul excluded
612	Retail trade	1	9	1	17	—	—	8	17	—	—	—	
620	Banking	4	1,114	86	1,110	93	—	4	1,119	93	9	—	
713/14	Road Transport	5	874	—	809	—	—	65	866	—	57	—	
717	Civil aviation	1	293	42	380	41	—	87	380	41	—	—	
730	Communications	4	883	37	826	38	—	57	846	38	20	—	
810	Government services	174	10,614	488	11,625	449	—	39	11,128	470	497	21	Reduction of seasonal workers
821	Educational services	39	3,980	814	4,011	833	—	31	4,948	856	937	23	
822	Medical services	9	526	232	531	239	—	5	581	245	50	6	
823	Religious Services	7	19	—	18	—	—	1	19	—	1	—	
824	Research Services	1	420	25	467	19	—	47	590	26	123	7	
825	Welfare Services	3	133	488	251	348	—	118	255	355	4	7	Reduction of women in one establishment
827	Museum and libraries	3	594	10	569	12	—	2	591	12	22	—	
829	Community Services	2	26	—	29	—	—	3	31	—	2	—	
833	Technical Services	5	301	4	324	6	—	2	333	6	9	—	
839	News Services	1	71	2	65	2	—	—	75	3	10	1	
841	Motion pictures	3	62	7	61	6	—	1	61	6	—	—	
482	Theatres	1	49	7	63	6	—	1	63	6	—	—	
843	Recreation Clubs	3	46	2	52	—	—	2	66	2	14	2	
583	Hotels	1	98	1	78	—	—	1	81	—	3	—	
Grand Total		304	26,905	2,390	27,590	2,250	—	585	30,701	2,331	3,111	81	

TABLE—MANPOWER (3)

Table showing the number, by industries, of persons working in the private sector as reported by 141 establishments on 30-12-1340 (March 1962) and those expected to be at work on 31-6-1341 (September 1962)

Intrnl. Industrl. Code No.	Name of Industry	No. of ests	31-6-1340			30-12-1340			Difference between (4) and (5)			31-6-1341			Difference between (5) and (7)			Remarks
			M	W	(3)	M	W	(5)	M	W	(6)	M	W	(7)	M	W	(8)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)			(6)			(7)			(8)			(9)
214	Aerated waters	1	11	1		11	1		—	—		11	—		—	—	—	
231	Spinning and weaving	3	224	34		258	40		—	—		258	40		—	—	—	
232	Knitting	1	6	6		4	7		+	—		4	7		—	—	—	
241	Tanning of leather	1	49	—		53	—		+	—		55	—		2	—	—	
243	Garment making	2	39	514		39	322		—	—		44	562		5	—	—	
260	Woodwork	3	353	2		386	2		+	—		409	3		23	—	—	
280	Printing & Publishing	1	26	13		25	12		—	—		25	12		—	—	—	
319	Manufacture of chemicals	1	7	7		13	9		+	—		6	8		—	—	—	
331	Manufacture of bricks and tiles	2	33	—		25	—		—	—		26	—		7	—	—	
333	Manufacture of pottery	1	17	10		13	4		—	—		80	40		1	—	—	
339	Stone work	1	385	2		357	2		—	—		357	2		67	—	—	
360	Repair of machines	1	3	—		6	—		+	—		9	—		3	—	—	
370	Repair of electrical goods	1	10	1		10	2		—	—		11	3		—	—	—	
384	Repair of automobiles	10	557	4		844	5		+	—		849	5		1	—	—	
400	Construction	8	5,529	17		2,727	10		—	—		4,654	12		5	—	—	
611	Wholesale trade	29	524	13		613	184		+	—		695	185		1,927	—	—	
620	Banking	1	269	6		269	6		—	—		269	6		—	—	—	
630	Insurance	1	1	—		1	—		—	—		1	—		—	—	—	
713/14	Road transport	60	2,649	—		2,803	—		+	—		2,808	—		5	—	—	
717	Air transport	5	15	2		25	2		+	—		27	4		2	—	—	
821	Educational services	3	6	10		7	11		+	—		8	12		1	—	—	
825	Welfare services	1	3	—		3	—		—	—		3	—		—	—	—	
833	Technical services	2	302	3		310	1		+	—		348	1		38	—	—	
843	Recreation services	2	38	—		23	—		—	—		23	—		—	—	—	
Total		141	11,060	645		8,825	620		—	—		10,980	903		+2,155	—	+283	

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF PLANNING.

TABLE--MANPOWER (4)

Table showing occupational groups@, the number of persons reported to be at work and vacancies required to be filled by employers in 445 establishments of the private and public sectors on 30-12-1340

Occupational Group@	No. of persons at work				Vacancies to be filled			
	Public Sector		Private Sector		Public Sector		Private Sector	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Group 0 --Professional, technical and related workers	4,314	906	176	14	588	54	6	—
Group 1 --Administrative and Executive officers	1,652	39	288	5	95	5	3	—
Group 2 --Clerical workers	7,053	460	656	46	1,069	62	47	3
Group 3 --Sales men	18	6	37	8	2	—	1	—
Group 4 --Farmers and related workers	946	2	15	—	59	—	—	—
Group 5 --Mines and quarry workers	54	—	22	—	2	—	—	—
Group 6 --Transport and communication workers	3,900	66	1,915	5	336	5	22	—
Group 7/8--Craftsmen, production process workers	7,127	375	5,386	542	418	1	1,932	224
Group 9 --Service, sport and recreation workers	2,526	396	330	—	607	31	5	—
Grand Total	27,590	2,250	8,825	620	3,176	158	2,016	227

@ Reference is to Industrial Standard Classification of occupations 1958 (I.L.O.)

TABLE—MANPOWER (5)

Table showing workers reported to be indirectly employed in Kabul on 30-12-1340 (March 1962)

Sl. No.	Industrial Code No.	Description of industry	Average No. of workers per day	Type of work on which engaged
1	201	Slaughter house	30	Construction
2	400	Building Construction	2,188	Construction
3	833	Technical Services	465	Construction
Total			2,683	

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF PLANNING.